

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1651.—VOL. XXXVII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1867.

(STAMPEDSIXPENCE.
(UNSTAMPED.....FIFTEENCH.

B. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the OPEN MARKET may purchase for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the DISPOSAL or ABANDONMENT of doubtful mining shares may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON SILVER-LEAD.—Prospectuses may be had of Mr. CROFTS, who will use his influence to procure to early applicants an allotment of shares. A considerable number have already been applied for. Shares, only 5000. Mr. CROFTS refers to his letter on p. 241 for the guidance of INVESTORS, in a really cheap market for shares; and recommended for immediate purchase East Wheal Vor, Prince of Wales, North Crofty, East Lovell, Providence, West Crofty, Chiverton Moor, East Caradon, East Grenville, Marke Valley, South Crofty, Mary Ann, and Great Laxey.

NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON.—Mr. CROFTS is informed that in consequence of applications on a large scale for these shares, the subscription list will be closed for London on Tuesday, and for the country on Wednesday next. Applications for the shares may be sent to Mr. CROFTS by Monday's mail from the country, but not later.

Telegrams instantly answered.

Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

WILLIAM LANE (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES LANE),
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. STOCK AND SHAREBROKER (Established Thirty Years), has FOR SALE the following SHARES:

10 East Lovell, £8 10s.	20 Marke Valley, £4 8s 9d
20 East Russell, £2 17 6	25 Mineral Rights, ss.
100 East Snaefell, 20s. 6d.	25 Okel Tor, 22s. 6d.
10 East Caradon, £5 1/4	50 Prince of Wales, 55s 6d
20 Frank Mills, 25s.	1 Providence, £32 10s.
25 Gt. No. Laxey, 24s. 6d.	10 Prosper Unit, £3 6 3
20 Great Wh. Vor, £18 1/4	40 Redmoor, 6s. 9d.
25 South Crofty, 21s. 6d.	25 South Darren, 21s. 6d.
20 Hings, Down, £2 12 6	25 Wheal Crobo, 10s.
20 North Crofty, £4 7 6	25 Wheal Grenville, 21s.
25 North Trekerby, £2.	3 West Chiverton, £7 1/4

BUSINESS in Rose and Chiverton United, West Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, and Great Laxey for cash or fortnightly settlement.

SPECIAL.—I can recommend an investment in a valuable lead mine in good working order, with ample and most efficient machinery. Upwards of 60,000,000 of ore has already been sold, and good dividends paid. The mine is surrounded by others which have paid, and are paying, large profits. There are several points in the mine where great improvements are expected in a short time. Every information will be given on application.

Clients and parties in the country wishing to dispose of shares will find this advertisement a ready means of doing so, by forwarding me a list of their holdings. Approved references given to any part of the United Kingdom.

Money advanced on approved mining shares.

MR. LELEAN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER for April contains the ninth of a series of articles on the various classes of investments, with such information as is necessary to guide intending investors amidst the shoals and quicksands of the multifarious species of investments now in the market.

Published by MR. BAKER LELEAN, at his offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C. 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually, post free.

MR. WILLIAM WARD,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. MCNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING DEALERS, 31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN LITTLE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (late of Redruth).
Immediate attention to orders by telegraph or letter.
Prompt cash settlements.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Closing Prices, Friday Evening, April 12.

Buyers. Sellers.		Buyers. Sellers.	
Carn Brea	£10 - £12	Great Vor	£17 1/2 - £18 1/2
Chiverton	6 - 6 1/2	North Crofty	4 1/2 - 4 3/4
Chiverton Moor	6 1/2 - 6 3/4	West Chiverton	7 1/2 - 7 3/4
Drake Walls	8s - 10s.	West Seton	130 - 140
East Caradon	6 1/2 - 6 3/4	Wheal Buller	22 - 24
East Carn Brea	2 1/2 - 3	Wheal Grenville	1 - 1 1/2
East Lovell	8 1/2 - 8 3/4	Wheal Mary Ann	13 - 13 1/2
East Russell	2 1/2 - 2 3/4	Wheal Seton (ex div.)	100 - 102 1/2
Great Retallack	2 1/2 - 2 3/4	Prince of Wales	54s. - 55s.

Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN refer their friends to their remarks on p. 241.

April 12, 1867. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
Strongly recommends the immediate purchase of Westminster, Central Beach, and East Snaefell shares.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Can recommend two good mines for investment.

WILLIAM MICHELL has ESPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING MINES:

Prince of Wales. Great North Downs. Wheal Rose.
North Crofty. Bryn Gwlog. Carn Brea.
Chiverton Moor. North Trekerby. East Caradon.

EAST RUSSELL.—The private inspecting agents have been enabled to cut into the ore this morning at the 140, east of the slide, and soon after several messages arrived here to buy the shares, and although a large number were secured several orders remain unexecuted. Should this turn out as I have always predicted, and still fully expect, a great rise must take place in the price of shares. Parties who are unbelievers in the mine, and wishful to sell shares for time on, can find a ready market in the undersigned at market prices. Subsequently a telegram arrived at the office of the company, saying "men just up from underground, with good stones of ore, and the lode improved." From this I presume the agent of the mine had not seen it.

NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON.—"X. Y. Z." (Leeds).—I hear the shares are largely subscribed for, and the list will, in all probability, be closed on Tuesday next. If you will let me know the number you wish to have, I will do my best to secure them for you. I believe they are already at a premium.

"W. P." (Bov).—I take no notice of such advertisements. I only reply to practical questions. If he has made so much money for his clients he stands in a proud position, as he is a *rova* *reia* amongst the brokers.

Money advanced on Mining Shares.

April 12, 1867. Apply to WILLIAM MICHELL, 42, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock and National Provincial of England.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 19 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—25 Hollybush Coal (£3p. 6d.), £1 17s. 6d.; 50 Okel Tor, 20 South Grenville, 6s. 6d.; 40 East Rosewarne, 11s. 6d.; 50 Grenville, 21s. 6d.; 50 Redmoor, 6s. 6d.; 100 West St. Ives; 2 West Chiverton, £7 1/2; 3 East Basset, £18; 20 East Russell, £2 11s. 3d.; 25 Great Retallack, £2 1/2; 20 North Crofty, £4 1/4; 70 North Downs, 8s.; 100 West Drake Walls, 6s.; 40 Wheal Uny, 28s.; 20 East Seton, 7s. 6d.; 50 Great South Tolgus, 11s. 6d.; 30 East Grenville; 100 Gwydyr Park, 1s. 9d.; 200 Molland, 2s. 6d.; 30 South Callington; 20 Gawton; £2; 50 Pendene, 15s. 3d.; 25 Wheal Agar, 24s. 6d.; 5 Great Laxey; 60 Caldbek Fell; 15s. 6d.; 60 South Darren, 20s.; 150 Dale, 2s.; 100 Lady Bertha, 1s. 6d.; 45 East Chiverton, 25s. 9d.; 100 Don Pedro, 22s.; 120 Anglo-Brazilian, 11s. 9d.; 50 West Maria and Fortescue; 20 Chiverton Moor, £5 8s. 9d.; 50 Prince of Wales; 20 Chiverton, £6 1/2; 100 West Kitty; 40 Crebor, 11s. 9d.; 50 Llanfair Slate (£2 1/2 paid), 22s. 6d.; 100 Hallenbeagle; 200 Mineral Rights; 45 Rose and Chiverton United; 100 North Dolcoath, 4s.

BUYER of 5 Miners, £145; 100 Frank Mills, 20s.; 150 Okel Tor, 20s.; 30 New Lovell; 3 Providence, £29; 50 No. Trekerby, 32s. 6d.; 100 Anglo-Brazilian, 9s. 9d.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of yesterday (Friday), April 12, No. 419, Vol. IX., priced 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—
Great Laxey.
Wheal Seton.
Trumpet Consols.
North Wheal Chiverton.
East Wheal Lovell.
Great Wheal Vor.
East Wheal Russell.
Bryn Gwlog.
East Caradon.
North Wheal Crofty.

And remarks on the Tin Trade and an advance in the Copper Standard.

PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Railway, Joint-Stock Banks, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steam-ship, &c., and every other description of shares bought and sold at net prices.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks, punctually attended to, at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Twenty-two years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Twenty in London.)

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.

NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON SILVER-LEAD MINE.—A very large number of shares have been applied for, and according to the priority of application an equitable distribution will be made. I cannot too strongly advise an immediate purchase of these shares, as I believe they will quickly attain a very high price in the market, inasmuch as the mine in its present state of development presents prospects very little inferior to those presented in West Chiverton at a similar depth.

EDWARD COOKE, 76, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Has SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chontales, Prince of Wales, East Lovell, Frank Mills, South Darren, West Caradon, Prosper United, and North Crofty.

Stock Exchange securities dealt in at close market prices.

Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.

Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MESSRS. POWELL AND MOSS, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, transact business in the purchase and sale of every description of marketable securities, at close net prices, for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

A daily list forwarded on application.

Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, MEMBER OF THE MINING EXCHANGE.

Transacts buying and selling orders at net prices, equivalent to 1 1/4 per cent. commission.

A BUYER of East Russell, Prince of Wales, Chiverton Moor, Uny, South Condurrow, East Basset, Great Vor, East Carn Brea, &c.

Mr. J. HUME'S "Circular" for this month is now ready, and ought to be perused by all interested in mines, and by all intending investors.—6d. per copy, or 6s. annual subscription.

Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

JAMES D. GINN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in every description of stocks and shares at lowest market prices, free of commission.

All communications will receive immediate attention, either personally or by letter.

N.B.—LOVELL CONSOLS: The manager anticipates a very great improvement here. Shares should be bought at once.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON MINE.—BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN recommend the PURCHASE of these SHARES for PERMANENT HOLDING. £100 or £200 invested in this property cannot fail to prove highly remunerative.

Further particulars, with plans of the district, can be obtained on application to BARTLETT and CHAPMAN, No. 2, Bucklebury, London, E.C.

THE INVESTMENT CIRCULAR AND FINANCIAL RECORD, published by BARTLETT and CHAPMAN, No. 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C., should be consulted by all intending purchasers of Mining or other Stock. Forwarded gratis and post free, on application.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, has BUSINESS, at close market prices, as BUYER or SELLER, in:—

Bedford United. North Trekerby. Caldbek Fell.
North Crofty. West Chiverton. Rosewall Hill.
East Russell. West Caradon. Devon Consols.
Wheal Seton. Great Retallack. East Basset.
South Grenville. Great North Downs. Great Vor.
Prosper United. Drake Walls. South Condurrow.
East Grenville. Great North Laxey. Chiverton Moor.

T. ROSEWARNE is a BUYER of any part of 2000 Okel Tor, at market prices. Special information given on this mine, also on shares marked thus *.

T. ROSEWARNE is a SELLER of East Russell, for time on, below market prices. PRINCE OF WALES.—The reports this week are most satisfactory. The mine never looked better than at the present, which will be shown by the dividends which will be paid. I say again to all my friends increase your interest, and bear in mind that the north lode is yet to be cut, and when cut it is likely to prove as valuable as the one now working upon.

Money advanced on mining shares.

Bankers: Bank of England and Consolidated.

MR. R. EMERSON, 28, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C., is a BUYER or SELLER of Great Laxey, Great Wheal Vor, Wheal Alice Alfred, St. Ives Consols, West St. Ives, Providence, Budnick Consols, and Rose and Chiverton United.

I believe there never was a time in the history of mining requiring more caution, sound, honest, and practical experience to be brought to bear on this class of industry in defence of legitimate undertakings than the present, and from the long experience I have had, both in the mines of Cornwall, and in London, and being in daily communication with reliable practical authorities from the best mining districts, I flatter myself I am in a position to give sound advice to my clients. As worthless projects are being abandoned, sound legitimate undertakings are sought for. I have at all times a selected list of shares in honest and well-conducted mines, which I can recommend with confidence either for investment or speculation; and will, therefore, pledge myself to do the best for all who may be pleased to favour me with their patronage.

Eighteen years' experience in Cornwall and thirteen in London.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., MINING AGENTS AND SHAREDEALERS, 17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER, have FOR SALE:—

50 N. Birch Tor & Vitrifer 20 Silver Brook, £5 per share. 10 W. Great St. George. 30 North Downs, share. 10 West St. Ives. 5 Miners. 30 Cashwell.

J. TAYLOR and Co. strongly recommend the immediate purchase of West Monah shares, which must soon command a high premium.

INVESTMENT, BANK, AND BANK AGENCY, published 1859.

Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Stocks and Shares negotiated upon advantageous terms.

A record of the facts affecting the values of the various leading Public Securities is kept for the guidance of investors.

Money received on deposit at the following rates:—
Repayable at 14 days' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
Deposits for three months certain 4 1/2 ditto
Ditto for six months certain 5 ditto
Loans granted on Stocks and Shares having a market value.
Bank and Money Agency Business generally undertaken.

CHARLES PETERS, Secretary.
No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

M. R. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment.

Daily price list on application.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

SAFE INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL, Paying 5 to 20 per cent. per annum upon the outlay.

SHAREHOLDERS, CAPITALISTS, TRUSTEES, AND INVESTORS seeking valuable and reliable information, and requiring safe, sound, and profitable investments, should at all times consult

SHARP'S GENERAL INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (Post free).

It is a safe guide, giving every information to shareholders and capitalists.

GRANVILLE SHARP, STOCK & SHAREDEALER, 22, POULTRY, LONDON.

M. R. JOHN B. REYNOLDS OFFICES, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in British and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Insurance, Financial, or Mining Companies Shares, and all Miscellaneous Securities, at the lowest market quotations.

Exchanges effected and purchases found for shares not generally marketable.

Mr. REYNOLDS is a BUYER or SELLER of Great Retallack, Great Laxey, Rose and Chiverton, Great Wheal Vor, West St. Ives, West Kitty, North Dolcoath, West Great Work, North Crofty, and all market mines.

All communications from clients are treated as strictly in confidence.

Telegrams promptly attended to. Established Ten Years.

Bankers: City Bank.

WEST ST. IVES.—The attention of Capitalists is particularly directed to the merits of this property. I have SPECIAL BUSINESS in these shares, both as BUYER and SELLER, and am prepared to furnish a copy of Capt. Pope's report to any applicant, together with copies of subsequent report, on receipt of stamps, 2s. 6d.

J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.

ROSE AND CHIVERTON UNITED.—A ground plan and section are now on view at the offices of the company, as well as a special report of Capt. Hancock, of Polbriar. Both of these can be inspected on application, and copies of his report, and another special report, be forwarded on receipt of stamps value 2s. 6d.

70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER (SWORN BROKER), 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCKS AND SHARES, on commission only.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

MATTHEW GREENE is always prepared to deal at close prices in Stock Exchange securities and mining shares, and has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, net and free of commission:—

50 Chontales, £2 1/2. 5 Great Retallack, £2 1/2. 10 West Caradon, £8 7 6

10 Cliford, £5 15s. 9d. 20 No. Trekerby, £1 15s. 9d. 3 East Basset, £18.

15 E. Grenville, £2 1/2. 10 North Crofty, £4 1/4. 1 Seton, £108.

10 Gt. No. Downs, £3 1/2. 50 Prince of Wales, 55s. 50 East Snaefell.

Bankers: Messrs. Ransomes, Bouvier, Pall Mall, and Imperial Bank, City.

A daily list of prices post free on application.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—

20 Chontales, £2 1/2. 15 Wh. Cliford, £5 15s. 9d. 4 W. Chiverton, £7 1/2.

25 Great Fortune, 37s. 6d. 40 E. Providence, 17s. 6d. 3 East Basset, £18.

50 Wh. Grenville, 21s. 3d. 30 East Grenville, £2 11s. 3d. 30 Rosewall Hill, 39s.

10 Great Vor, £18 1/4. 15 Wh. Chiverton, £6 11 3. 50 Redmoor, 6s. 9d.

25 North Crofty, £4 1/4. 25 Gt. Retallack, £3 1s. 30 No. Trekerby, 39s.

60 Crebor, 9s. 6d. 25 W. Gt. Work, 55s. 6d. 5 North Roskear, £6 3/4.

53 South Darren, 21s. 6d. 15 Marke Valley, £4 6 9. 10 East Lovell, £8 1/2.

40 Drake Walls, 9s. 6d. 5 Carn Brea, £10s. 9d. 40 Gt. St. Tolgus, 9s. 6d.

30 Wheal Uny, 24s. 6d. 40 Wheal Agar, 29s. 100 Mineral Rights, 5s.

50 Caldbek Fell, 18s. 6d. 5 Wh. Mary Ann, £13 1/4. 5 Cook's Kitchen, £10 1/2.

20 Prosper Unit, £3 1/2. 25 Frank Mills, 25s. 6d. 30 Okel Tor, 21s. 6d.

25 East Russell, £2 18 9. 1 Wheal Basset, £6 1/4. 1 Wheal Seton, £10 1/4.

50 Hallenbeagle, 5s. 6d. 100 Frontino, 5s. 3d. 50 Gt. So. Chiverton, 5s. 6d.

50 Chontales, £2 1/2. 25 W. Maria & For, 19s. 3d. 25 Gt. No. Laxey, 24s. 9d.

20 Gt. No. Downs, £4 1 1/2. 10 Stray Park, 34s. 9d. 25 Chiverton Moor, £5 7 6

60 Prince of Wales, 55s. 5 West Frances, £11 1/4. 50 W. Drake Walls, 7s. 9d.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—A limited number at par.

Original Correspondence.

COAL MINES INSPECTION.

PROPOSED NEW GENERAL RULES BY INSPECTORS, AND INCREASED SAFETY IN COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES.

SIR.—Much useful information is deducible from the statistics already given in these papers. The quantity of coal raised on an average by each workman employed shows some curious results. Durham and Northumberland give 416 and 418, and Monmouthshire and Yorkshire give only 255 and 265 tons per year for each workman, the other districts ranging between these two extremes, the average being 313. It is evident the safety of a mine must be seriously affected by this state of things. For collieries producing the same quantity of coal per day the number of persons employed therein must in Monmouth and Yorkshire be nearly twice that of Durham and Northumberland, and, consequently, twice the number of persons exposed to risk for the same number of tons raised. This is a serious matter, perhaps more especially so in case of explosions. No doubt, a number of causes contribute to this result, such as the nature of the seams, the mode of working, the quantity of coal thrown aside in the mine after being worked, the extent to which machinery and horse-power are employed, &c. But whatever the cause or causes, two things are clear—(1) the labour charge for working coal must be the highest in Monmouth and Yorkshire, and the lowest in Durham and Northumberland, than in any other district of the kingdom. My own experience fully confirms this. And (2) the number of persons exposed to risk is greater in the two former districts than in the latter in proportion to the coal raised.

In regard to explosions, not only is the fatality increased from this cause, in case of such having occurred, but the difficulty of providing safe ventilation is increased most seriously, from the extended area of mine required to be kept open and ventilated. The difference in these cases, as to safety from explosions, is to a great extent further increased from the workmen always working in shifts, or relays, in Northumberland and Durham, and which is not practised in the other two districts named. In the former districts the total number of workmen is little more than half, and except for a very limited period of the day only about half of these are in the pit together. In Yorkshire, at least, the rule is for all the workmen to be in the pit at one time, and, of course, all are exposed in case of explosion. How fearfully correct was this shown to be in the case of the Oaks explosion, where nearly all the official staff and workmen were swept away. Certainly not more than 2 or 3 per cent. of the entire number employed of every class are living at this moment. I have found by experience that from the determined and unreasonable opposition of the miners' combination such an unsatisfactory state of things cannot be altered. Although not quite relevant to the matter under consideration, I may add that such a state of things must have a very detrimental and retarding influence on the development of the trade of the district, by increasing the cost of general production within the district, and by rendering it impossible to compete satisfactorily with other districts. But for this state of things coal could not be sent by rail from the North of England to compete with that raised in Yorkshire in the metropolitan markets.

As might be expected, the Yorkshire mode of applying the workmen, besides increasing the danger in proportion to the coal worked, also reduces the average workings derivable from a single plant or colliery. In 1865 the average workings per colliery in Yorkshire was only 22,037 tons, in Durham 88,059 tons, and in Northumberland 63,090 tons, or three to four times the average of Yorkshire. Indeed, in this respect Yorkshire ranks last but one (South Staffordshire 18,882 tons) of all the inspection districts.

What is a colliery? What do the Inspectors include in the term? Are they working pits? Are they large collieries, each having two, three, or four coal-drawing pits? Is a large number of them not working? It appears from a remark of your South Staffordshire correspondent that out of Mr. Baker's 542 collieries upwards of 200 are out of work, and, probably, never will resume working. This certainly cannot be the kind of returns we have from other districts. If it is, they admit of considerable improvement in classification. Why not state how many large collieries there are, and how many pits having a coal-drawing engine, with works in common, and with separate works? They might be further classified as collieries (say) working 10,000, 20,000, 30,000, 40,000, &c., tons per year, and also as employing 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, or 1000 persons. This sort of classification would be useful, and would render the reports more correct and reliable.

The accidents would also admit of a more useful classification. Those from explosions (only the total number is now given) might state how many arose from naked lights, how many from the use of powder, how many from safety-lamps improperly or properly attended to, and how many, in the latter case, with Davy's, Stephenson's (so called), Clanny's, &c. And generally the fatal accidents might be classified as arising from breach of rules or orders, or purely accidental. How many are clearly preventable by the adoption of the improved arrangements of the most advanced collieries in the kingdom, and the probable effect of the recommendations made by the Inspectors were carried out, and especially the total number of fatal accidents which could, if preventable at all, have been prevented only by the workmen themselves, and how many by improved arrangements being adopted by the owners; this would be very useful. This would show when and how fatality could be lessened, and to what extent colliery owners and workmen each required inspection, and which required it most. It must always be borne in mind that the object of inspection is to prevent fatal and other accidents. Nothing would contribute more to this, and to giving general satisfaction, than the system of reporting becoming something like that hinted at above. The more the Inspectors' reports are examined the more clearly it is seen that increased care on the part of the workmen themselves is the great desideratum for the further reduction of fatal accidents. Taking the shaft accidents, we find from Mr. Atkinson's report that he had in 1865 ten deaths, as follows:—

Breaking of rope	1
Doubtful signal, the sufferer partly blame	1
No guard at pit top, sufferer not solely blameable	1
Fell into staple from head gear, which he was repairing	1
Fell out of or injured by cage in shafts	4
By walking across bottom of pit whilst the cages were in motion, sufferers solely blameable	2=10

The same results are obtained from most of the Inspectors' reports, and applies equally to miscellaneous accidents in the pit and on the surface, which together for 1856 to 1865 give 40 per cent. of the total fatality. It is remarkable, and to me unexpected, that in proportion to the number of persons employed the fatality on the surface, including falling into the top of shafts, is nearly equal to that within the mine and shafts. These miscellaneous and shaft accidents are capable of more improvement than those of any other class, and although mostly dependent on the sufferers, or their fellow-workmen, would, I believe, be very materially affected by increased independent inspection by causing increased attention to the subject by all parties.

As to Ansell's Indicator, when I stated that great disappointment had resulted from its not being a reliable indicator, I simply gave the opinion of all the persons I have spoken to on the point, and who have actually tried the instrument themselves. It appears its indications are at best only comparative, and do not by a simple reading show the percentage of gas in the air. This is only what might be looked for *a priori*. It is the result of the law of diffusion on which the instrument itself is based. As soon as the air within and without it becomes precisely alike, so soon the indication recedes to zero, whatever the proportions of fire-damp contained in the air. The instrument, therefore, has to be watched and marked at its maximum reading, or it so soon recedes that it may be held ten seconds too long for a correct reading, as stated by Mr. Ansell. (See Report of Mines Committee of 1866). The zero reading, then, of this instrument does not denote any fixed standard or percentage of fire-damp, but any mixture whatever in which the instrument has been immersed for five minutes. The zero reading may be an atmosphere containing 50, 20, or 10 per cent. of fire-damp, or none whatever. The instrument, therefore, merely indicates the difference between two places, the correctness of its indication being entirely dependent on a knowledge of the constitution of the air when the instrument is at zero, which is

the very thing we want the instrument itself to tell us. The instrument does not indicate the actual percentage of fire-damp contained in the air, but only the percentage of increase over and above that contained in the air at the last trial, which may have been 5, 10, 15, or 20 per cent. Its indications are affected by variations of atmospheric pressure and temperature, so much so by the latter that it has been known to indicate 20 per cent. of fire-damp in the pure atmosphere on the surface. Such are the opinions I have entertained of this instrument from the first, and which have been strengthened by time. I should, however, be glad to afford its inventor an opportunity of testing its value in the mine I am connected with. I was very anxious, after the explosions of last December, to ascertain whether I could rely upon its indications in my own hands, and with this view I wrote to Mr. Ansell, whose replies did not satisfy me. I was referred by him to his instrument maker for further information, who referred me to some future period, when he hoped to be able to give more satisfactory information. Such period has not yet arrived, so far as I know.—April 8, 1867. COLLIERY VIEWER.

[Since writing the above and preceding papers, I find, by the law of 1810 of Belgium, no children under 10 years of age are allowed to work in mines. The work of Government supervision, or inspection of mines, is carried on by the following staff:—An Engineer-in-Chief (the Inspector-General of Mines), three Superintendents of Districts, and under these there were Sub-Inspectors.

There was a class of pupils, termed aspirants, in connection with the mining colleges, who visited the mines for the purpose of learning their business. They were not sent into the mines by Government, but were simply allowed to accompany the Inspectors, and it was not their duty to speak about anything they saw.

It is provided in Clause 7, chap. 2, of the code of laws to which I have referred:—"With the exception of cases authorised by the Administration, the whole and every part of the works shall be so disposed as never to cause the descent of air more or less charged with inflammable gas." Clause 11:—"The use of safety-lamps, of the kind admitted by the Administration, is compulsory in fire-damp mines." Clause 16:—"The use of gunpowder for blasting coal in fire-damp mines is forbidden, except in those cases which are permitted by the Administration." Clause 21:—"The engineers (Inspectors) shall assist, when required, the managers with their advice; they shall inscribe, in such a case, their recommendations in a register kept for that purpose in the office of the works. At each visit they shall inscribe on this register the result of their observations." From this, then, it is very clear that where, in cases of danger, the Government engineer's advice is acted upon, and an accident occurs, the responsibility rests not on the head of the manager alone, but is shared with him by the Government Inspector. How great a burden of anxiety would our colliery viewers be relieved from could they, in cases of extreme peril in the mining operations under their charge, refer to an Administration for counsel, or to share with them, at any rate, the responsibility of any fatality happening to the workmen. On the other hand, however, it would never do to give the Inspectors or Administration the power to interfere officiously with the manager of the mine, and the Belgian law does not seem to imply that their engineers should have any such power. Advice is to be given when required. When such advice is given it must be written down in a register kept at the colliery office, only the law must be enforced.

The above extracts from the law of 1810 substantially agree with the recommendations I have already made, and before being acquainted with the law referred to. COLLIERY VIEWER.]

ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY.

SIR.—Public attention being again directed to the melancholy, though brave, end of the late Mr. Parkin Jeffcock, C.E., by the Accidental Death Insurance Company refusing to pay the amount of his life policy, through his having, as they say, placed himself in "voluntary danger," we have proposed to raise subscriptions for a memorial to the brave deceased man; and his friends and relatives, should there be sufficient funds contributed, wish to build a church to his memory, at Mortomley, in the parish of Chapelown, in the midst of a mining population of 2000 souls—a class in whose spiritual welfare he took the deepest interest. The Archbishop of York and Lord Wharfedale kindly permit their names to be cited, as heartily approving the scheme. We shall be happy to receive subscriptions, either at our offices, Trinity-place, 5, Charing Cross, or at our bankers, the National Bank, Charing Cross branch, or contributions may be paid to the Parkin Jeffcock Memorial Fund, at the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank, Sheffield, of which Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Wharfedale, and the Rev. W. Micklethwait, have consented to be trustees. 5, Charing Cross, London.

We beg this day to acknowledge the following receipts:—Bell and Robertson, 57, W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B., 11, 1s.; J. E. (postage stamps), 10s.; Major-General Scott, 11; W. J. Kildout, Esq., 5s.; R. Mouat, Esq., 2s. 6d.

ROCK OIL FOR STEAM FUEL.

SIR.—In last week's Journal, when referring to the trial of Wise, Field, and Aydon's patent method of burning rock oil in steam furnaces, you mention that the oil is blown in a cloud of spray against the hot tiles and lime on the grate. This certainly does take place when the apparatus is first put in action, but as soon as the steam becomes sufficiently superheated the mixed steam and oil are thoroughly decomposed before striking the fire-brick baffle, when the elements of decomposed steam and oil are perfectly mixed or intermingled, and a readjustment of elements takes place, forming an immense volume of inflammable gas.

Chandos Chambers, Adelphi.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

SIR.—I was highly gratified at perusing the able critique in last week's *Mining Journal* upon Messrs. Belding, Keith, and Co.'s proposal for simplifying the method of calculating the difference between the currency of the United States and the pound sterling of Great Britain, with the rate of exchange and premium on gold, and thus avoiding the present intricate mode of ascertaining the relative value of the monies of the two countries. The importance of the subject induces me to offer a few observations on the points advanced by these well-known American bankers in their pamphlet on "United States Bonds and Securities."

It is evident that if we possessed here in England a decimal scale all difficulties in reducing the circulating medium of one country into that of the other would be at an end; but so long as our present antiquated system of coinage continues to exist there must always be a need of some formula, more or less complex, to enable persons not professionally acquainted with the subject to calculate for themselves the differences between the monies of the two nations. This is the object of the above-mentioned little treatise, and all who are unaccustomed with the manner of readily dealing with such questions, and are practically unused to the method of working these problems—however well they may be theoretically acquainted with the process of solving them—simple though we may allow them to be, are under great obligations to Messrs. Belding, Keith, and Co. for this little work. More especially will it be useful to travellers and other non-professional holders of specie, notes, or bills, to whom the rendering of sums of money on the sudden spur of the moment from dollars to pounds, or *vice versa*, is (as I have often witnessed, sometimes, I am sorry to say, with involuntary amusement) confusing and exasperating to the highest degree. Looking at it in this light, the chief recommendation of this treatise is, of course, its exceeding simplicity, which renders it of utility to all, for no previous study of the principles of exchange is needed; everyone who possesses the usual amount of knowledge of decimal arithmetic can understand and appreciate the information it communicates.

The important saving of time alone in making calculations which the attentive perusal of this brochure will effect is by no means the least of its merits. Do but reflect on the constantly increasing intercourse between the two nations, and the thousands who never study the subject of Exchange, and to whom a plain simple rule, that can be easily grasped and retained in the mind, would be of almost inappreciable comfort and advantage in their transactions and intercourse of every-day life. Well, here you have it, and once mastered you can never forget it; and, carrying it in your mind, you will not

only never feel confused yourself on a sudden emergency, and avoid committing mistakes which might entail a loss or an inconvenience, but you can assist or advise others when in that hopeless confusion which hurry, or an unexpected demand on the intellect, often plunges our fellow-travellers in this grand caravanserai which we call the world.

I will not occupy your valuable space to any further extent (though I should much like to extract one or two examples in figures from the book, to show the actual working of their rules), except to say that I have no personal interest in penning these slight remarks on the little work that Messrs. Belding, Keith, and Co. have presented to the public, and I write them solely with the wish to point attention to what I consider a very useful and highly practical publication. ABRAM LONGBOTTOM.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF ANGLESEA.

SIR.—I have seen with pleasure remarks in the last few Journals on the mineral resources and prospects of mining in parts of Anglesea. Your last correspondent refers to certain lodes in the district of Parys Mountain. I believe the most productive and main lodes in the Parys Mines have a general bearing a few degrees south of east, and may, therefore, extend across the north-western extremity of the island; proofs of which may be seen cropping out in various places east, and especially west, of the Parys Mountain, in formations highly congenial for the production of metallic ores; the constituent parts representing granitic and crystalline rocks, down to good-looking killas, especially on the north-west extremity of the island, and in a direct line west of Parys Mountain and Parys main lode, a district hitherto so completely untried in depth as to justify my terming it quite unexplored. Whilst the existence of such lodes have been proved for upwards of a quarter of a mile in length by adit levels driven on the courses thereof, yielding copper, lead, blende, ore, &c., and, as usual, especially rich near to the junction of the granitic rocks with the killas, parcels of copper ore having been sold for 15s., and upwards, per ton. Here the natives and other miners are blessed with work without the penalty of descending shafts 200 or 300 fms. deep. I shall take an early opportunity of naming other interesting parts in Anglesea which I have seen. ANOTHER CORNISH MINER.

April 10.

THE SNOWDON SLATE QUARRIES COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR.—As I am a constant reader of the Journal, the letter of "Snowdon," in the number for March 23, came under my perusal. There would be no need for me to justify any remarks made by "Snowdon," were it not that from the whole tenor of Mr. Harvey's letter "The Snowdon Slate Quarries Company (Limited)," of which I am managing director, has been made the subject of a most unwarranted and unjust libel. It is the more unwarranted and unjust because our company (although limited) is principally in the hands of two proprietors, and does not number more than a baker's dozen in the whole, although it has a capital of 42,000*l*. It was formed more than three years ago, by five friends meeting together, and two of the five each nominating a friend to make up the requisite seven. It seems almost needless to add that no promotion money was paid. It has never courted the public favour, either by advertising for debentures or making its reports public, during the three years I have been the managing director (that is from the first).

The following is the principal part of the libel the company have to complain of:—"Why, 'Snowdon,' you must be cracked. You have not got any slate in your province, only brimstone and ashes, as I told you before. No, no slate." Again, "You say you mean Dr. Somebody's quarry down there, with all the A B C at the end of it," &c. I take the main part only, as shortly as possible, to save your space. The proof of the libel will be plain from my own name and the initials of my degree, which I annex to this letter, and the "brimstone and ashes"—"No, no slate." The malice of it, too, is as plain as can be, and I do not pledge myself to any course which the company may think proper to take in regard to it. I cannot help feeling, however, that it is necessary at once to meet it, and thus I adopt a measure we never took before, by asking you to insert at full length the reports I enclose, which will fully explain themselves, and were made only a little more than 12 months ago:—

In compliance with Dr. Bower's request, I visited and inspected the Snowdon Slate Quarries, and now beg to offer this as my report thereon. As regards the extent of your slate veins, they are in length about three-fourths of a mile, by a width of about 250 yards, and dip to the south at an angle of 57°, and all the three veins run within a few degrees east and west, similar to other good slate veins. The quality of the slate is equal to any in Wales, being very strong, durable, and can bear any heat, even in the hottest climate; the colour being a uniform blue, and free from any spots, as are to be met with in some of the Carnarvonshire quarries; cleavage excellent and very even. The quarries thus far have been fairly opened into lifts or galleries. If the slates prove good below the present works show that no underground tunnelling should take place, as I noticed that yours yield good slate within 6 or 7 yards to the surface, which combined with the expense of driving tunnels, sinking shafts, and the inconvenience in small pits for some years, is in good rock against levels, &c. The mode of opening a quarry should be guided by the nature and situation of the ground. In case there be a large body of hard or bad rock, it is generally much cheaper to drive levels than to clear an open cutting on top surface; but there is very little hard or bad rock in your three veins. You have a most advantageous place to open a very large slate quarry, without the aid of machinery for winding up, pumping water, &c., as you have a sufficient depth for fifteen galleries, with a natural drainage, and could with advantage employ a great number of men, as adopted at the large quarries of Penryn and Llanberis, gradually proceeding to produce the same results from an equal number of workmen. The surface appears very promising for a valuable slate quarry, being moist, and the greater part of it covered with streams of water and peat. I estimate that your present make of slates cannot exceed 300 tons per month, till you have laid out more capital to develop all the three veins, and a good deal may be done in two years; you will then increase the make gradually, and that at a clear profit of (say) 21s. per ton. I am quite aware, from what I have seen on that stormy and wet day, that you have already laid out a large sum of money, on opening the works, plant, buildings, machinery, reservoirs, &c., all of which were necessary, and the money judiciously spent on the same. I am of opinion that a capital of 40,000*l*. towards opening the works systematically will be sufficient. You have sufficient tip room for all waste rubbish, without depositing any on the slate veins. In conclusion, you have another further advantage, that being the prospect of a railway to Portmadoc, at which they have been at work about nine months, and also one to Carnarvon, for which the Act passed last session. This will save you in cartage (say) 3s. to 4s. per ton; and I am happy to state that there is an advance in the price of slates from Jan. 1 of an average 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton: both the above items will be in favour of proprietors.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS: Manager of the late Lord Palmerston's Quarries, Merionethshire.

By the request of Dr. Bower, I inspected all the three veins of the Snowdon Slate Quarries Company, and have also read the report of my father, manager of the late Lord Palmerston's quarries. I fully concur in all that he has stated. The veins are quite equal in width, and the slates are of a pure blue.—GRIFFITH WILLIAMS: Manager of the Hendre Ddu Slate Quarries, Carnarvonshire.

The mention of two artificial lakes were only hinted at in these reports, although they were then used for sawing, and have since been applied to planing machinery, and their power is capable of being applied to at least one-half of the 15 galleries mentioned.

I also annex my own report, addressed to our board just before our annual meeting, held on March 13 last:—

Feb. 18, 1867.—I have to report that the slates made during the year just ended are of the value of 1434*l*. 1s. 8d., while the value of slates made last year was 879*l*. 9s. 9d.; thus showing an increase of 555*l*. 11s. 11d. for the present year, or considerably more than one-half. It is worthy of remark that during this year the make of the largest sized slates, from 20 by 14 to 20 by 10 inclusive, of best quality, has exceeded the make of slates of second quality in the proportion of 45,690 best to 30,690 seconds. Many of the best quality have been made within 3 to 10 yards of the surface, under beds of peat and syntur, with which a very considerable portion of the company's slate vein is covered. The best slate rock always lies under a covering of this kind. Many slates, both of best and second quality, have been made at the Low Quarry, at a depth varying from 4 to 12 yards, but the more extensive working of it for the present was deferred in consequence of the pressure of the times. A level has been driven for a distance of about 395 yards, through the slate vein, extending in a working direction from the Middle Quarry to the lower gallery of the 12-spoor Quarry, and shows throughout one of the most absolutely perfect slate deposits that could possibly exist. It has still to be driven 854 yards further to join the Middle and the Upper Quarries. The surface indications all the way up are equally favourable. This work, with others, has been discontinued, in consequence of your instructions, conveyed to me in May last, to reduce the working expenses to a minimum. It has been ascertained by measurement that our slate vein, extending from the Low Quarry to the outer boundary of the Upper Quarry, is 280 yards wide, exclusive of all trap rock. It has been tried in all the galleries of the three quarries, and the slates made from every level ring like a bell, or as quarriesmen say like gold. In colour the slate vein is all blue. It is at least three-fourths of a mile in length, and can be worked on natural levels to the depth of at least 15 galleries. The two new sawing tables and one planing table, mentioned in last year's report of the board, have been at work for a little more than two months. The slabs made are of the best quality, and command an immediate sale. One of Mr. Francis's dressing machines has also been for a short time in use, and of the slates dress by it even better than they do by hand. It saves the labour of a man out of every six. A bargain, as it is called, consists of three men—a rock man, a splitter, and a dresser. By the use of the machine one dresser is enough for two splitters. The Llanberis Railway, which has been before considerably advanced, will be proceeded with on March 1 next, as the contract has been made for completion. There is a branch from this line to the foot of our

very hill, but it is not certain that this branch will be made simultaneously. The company, however, can carry the slates to Portmadoc; and as the railway is being completed, it will be for the directors to determine what line will be completed first. Another rise in the price of slates took place on the 16th, equal to 2 per cent. on best quality, with a slight increase on seconds. This is much in favour of the company, as it will have been observed, in what has been already said, that their make of best far exceeds their make of seconds.—JOHN BOWER, Managing Director.

Again, let me add that our quarries have, at least, annually been inspected, and the mode of work advised on, during some years by T. Turner, of the Diphwys Casson Quarries, in Merionethshire, and of several quarries in Carnarvonshire, and Mr. Griffiths Ellis and Mr. Parry, of the Dinorwic Quarries, two of them always inspecting and advising at the same time.

In order to show the locale of the lode, it seems necessary to state that the whole of our quarries are on the south-west side of SNOWDON, and that the highest present gallery is about 1700 feet above the level of the sea, half way, or thereabouts, from its summit. Future workings will carry them at least 300 feet higher.

"A Man of Experience" wrote in the Journal, some two years ago, that "The North Wales slate deposits lie principally in the neighbourhood of Snowdon, in Carnarvonshire, and of Cader Idris, in Merionethshire." But really, Sir, this is known to every practical man, and the non-practical may learn it by referring to the Government Mineral Survey Maps.

I decline to answer any letter Mr. Harvey may write to you in relation to this. The simple question is whether he will apologise for his article in the Journal of next week.

JOHN BOWER, D.C.L., Barrister at Law.
Manager of the Snowdon Slate Quarries Company (Limited).

THE BRITISH SLATE COMPANY.

SIR,—I find the British Slate Company have not yet given the make of slate during the past year, whereon they found their declared dividend of 9 per cent., which was asked for in the Journal of March 23. They should do, as an official contribution to the Statistics of the Slate Trade. Now, I calculate that it would require a yearly produce of at least 15,000 tons of slate to divide 9 per cent., or 90000, on 100,000, capital out of profits, after setting aside an adequate reserve to carry on the workings. When we get the directors' figures we shall see how far I am from being correct. May I also enquire what has been the number of tons of slate and slabs actually produced in the Snowdon and Cwm Eigia Quarries in 1866? Perhaps some correspondent will forward this information. A MAN OF EXPERIENCE.

THE TYDDYN SHEFFREYS SLATE QUARRY.

SIR,—Will you again allow me to call attention to this slate quarry? "A Shareholder" from Twickenham—probably a director, or a director's friend—has, however, from what I hear, they are not proceeding so favourably; and I doubt but my remarks on the management will apply equally at the present time. I would also like to be informed whether the managing director obtained the permission to enable him to undertake the development of a slate quarry. I think the shareholders have a right to obtain, through the medium of the Journal, a statement of the financial bearings, as well as the future prospects, of the quarry, especially as they have been so very patient under their disappointments. Large profits have been promised, which have hitherto been promise to the ear only. I sincerely hope things will alter soon. Three years have gone by since operations were commenced under favourable circumstances; since that time more than 40,000,000 have been spent, 30000, of which have been paid for management. Lymington, April 9.

PRICE OF TIN.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your inserting in next week's Journal this brief communication, and I am confident you will do so, as I have not trespassed on your columns since March 17, 1866, when you favoured me with the insertion of rather a lengthy letter.

As on that and former occasions, I shall again designate myself "Tin Miner," without locality or address, which is true enough, as we scarcely exist, and have not a foot of ground to call our own. I am not, however, afraid to give my name, and am ready to do so if required by any of your readers to whom my remarks may apply.

I am glad to say that the aspect of affairs is beginning to brighten, which I have anticipated in my calculations for many months past. As a general rule, Tin is too good an article to lie on hand, and the time has arrived when its supply is vastly short of the wants of the world. Can it be possible that the poor tin producer is going to have a bit of sunshine? It is almost too good to be true, and yet I believe the time has at length come. What we have endured through the last two or three years I will not dwell upon, but in passing I will say that I firmly believe we might, and ought to, have been paid at least 100 per ton more throughout the depression, if the smelters, into whose hands we have foolishly committed our interests, had only served us fairly, and propped the market. There was a time when the foreign was governed in price by the home produce, but now we are sorry to see matters quite reversed; we Cornishmen (!) contentedly follow in the rear, and that with a supply in our hands which would give us a better position. There is no use blinking the fact—we want spirit to maintain and lead our affairs.

Though late in the day, I am glad to see that the tin producers have at last resolved to look after their own interests, and this could not possibly be carried out without organisation, which I have repeatedly advocated. This step may not be very pleasing to the smelter, who has been accustomed to take our produce at his own price; but let him only get into the producers' shoes, and the question will assume a very different aspect. It is a well-known fact that under the present system we have no control whatever over the disposal of our tin. The produce and the price are fixed by the smelter, and each smelter has his quota allotted to him.

This state of things cannot last for ever; if persisted in it will either annihilate the tin mines or drive them to smelt their own ores, which I should hope many, if not all of them, might be able to do, if the Coolies can. The Tin-Plate Manufacture during the past year has been enormous. It is estimated that 7000 tons of metal, or nearly one-third of the world's produce, has been made up in this article. There is something about this trade that puzzles me very much, and has for a very long time past. I cannot set forth my views better than by taking a clause of my own letter in the Journal of March 17, 1866—"The smelters are now purchasing fine tin for about 53s. per ton, and several times during the past 15 years, when tin-plates ruled at the same price per box as for the past two months, the miners were paid from 65s. to nearly 80s. per ton for the same article they now deliver (not sell) at 53s. Explain this who can."

Since that date the price of fine tin ores has been so low as 48s., and yet the price of tin-plates has been maintained. I repeat then—try, who can explain this? It is clear that recently the tin-plate manufacturers have been supplied with tin at from 20s. to 30s. per ton less than formerly, and yet they obtain the same price for their wares. Multiply the consumption of last year, 7000 tons, by only 20s., and you have 140,000s. additional and extra profit on the year, and even this profit is enormously augmented by the greatly reduced quantity of tin now used in a box of tin-plates as compared with former years. I will ask the third time, who can explain this? I am sometimes led to believe that the smelters themselves are concerned in this trade also; it is such a companion picture. TIN MINER.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Anyone reading the extract from the advices received by last mail, and published in last week's Journal, from the Frontino and Bolivia Mines, I think would come to the conclusion that the people employed at the Bolivia Mines had been acting in opposition to the interests of the concern, and that those so doing had been dismissed. I am glad to tell you that it is quite the reverse at the Bolivia Mines, and I know of no dismissal having taken place. I believe I am the only one who has left these mines, and I did so after making amicable arrangements with Mr. Harris, who was also Mr. Pryor's still the cashier at Bolivia, although Mr. Harris has written a letter to you, saying Mr. Pryor has left, and is coming home, which is not true. On my arrival in England I lost no time in waiting upon the directors, who, I am pleased to say, received me very well, and I was connected with them. I was surprised to find the former offices of the company closed, but I am very happy to know that the business of the company at present has been placed in very good hands, and I do hope that the company will receive the public support it so justly merits.

I notice that the produce of gold, though small at present, will increase, and I am pleased especially to find that the works are being carried on in the manner I proposed, when I wrote to Mr. Griffith and Mr. Griffith, and before this, doubtless, Mr. Griffith sent to him, as well as the ironwork for the erection of

small water-mills on various points of the company's estates, which I saw the necessity of having when I first went to the Bolivia Mine, in preference to working the steam-engine, with its very heavy expenses; and I do believe that when those small water-mills are erected the concern will give satisfactory results. I am of opinion that, with proper management, the mines will do well; and, with- out going into the state of things at the Bolivia Mines when I first went there, I will only say that I did my duty during my stay, and that I know nothing of what has taken place at the Frontino Mines, and to which Mr. Rouch evidently alludes in the extract in last week's Journal; and, therefore, I must ask the favour of your inserting this letter, as an act of justice to myself, at your first opportunity. Wm. H. TREGONING, late of the Bolivia Mines.
London, April 10.

CHINA-CLAY AND CHINA-STONE.

SIR,—If there are any capitalists in this country, and I suppose there are some, who are desirous of making something more than 4 per cent. of their money in safe investments, it is desirable that they should be informed, as at present they must be ignorant of the fact, that in the county of Cornwall there are at this moment hundreds—I may safely say thousands—of acres of waste land, principally rich, within a few feet of the surface, with what is commonly known as china-clay and china-stone, the former greatly predominating, however. The china-clay and china-stone, as well as the stone, in great demand, not only in this country but for exportation, are chiefly used in the manufacture of china and earthenware of various kinds. The carriers for Cornwall are chiefly Staffordshire, and the producers are nearly altogether parties who reside in Cornwall—so that as to the value of works of this kind little is known by those resident out of the county, which accounts, I presume, for the fact that more china-clay and stone works are not opened by capitalists who reside elsewhere. These are to be found in abundance to invest in the speculative business of mining; but it is difficult to seem to find investors for china-clay works. How is this? I can only trace the cause to a want of knowledge of the lucrative nature of such works when properly managed. To do this requires no skill of a special character, as the *modus operandi* is simple enough for a boy of fourteen to understand. The following points are those to be carefully attended to, and the result cannot fail to be very profitable:—

- 1.—A bed of clay, of first quality, and under even so small a piece as 2 acres of ground.
- 2.—Enough water to wash out the clay from the soft granite, which is partially decomposed.
- 3.—To be within a moderate distance of a shipping port, where the carriage is not heavy.
- 4.—To obtain land under lease with fair dues, and a reasonable minimum rent—10000l. to 12000l. capital, to lay out in works, making pits, drying-house, &c.
- 5.—A clay work of this kind is very soon in such a condition as enables the proprietor to send 3000 tons a year to the market. At the lowest profit of not less than 6s. per ton, which, on one year's produce and on the capital stated, would give a sum of 4000l., which is something more than 33 per cent. profit, on an outlay of 12000l., with a visible certainty of a continuation as to quantity and quality of clay, provided the market remains what it has remained for years past.
- 6.—Upon this head there is nothing to fear. A clay work in no way resembles a mine, as most of your readers are aware. In the former generally, but few persons have an interest, in the form of a trading partnership mostly, and not on the cost-book system or limited liability principle. The former system could not be applied, but the latter, of course, may be. It is not to be expected that those now working china-clay and stone works to great disadvantage should give any publicity to their profits. There is no reason why they should any more than any other firm—so that those who are not partners or shareholders know nothing of the lucrative nature of the clay and stone trade, except through private channels. Here, then, is an investment which in reality, as regards a very large tract of country, is going begging. The moorlands of Cornwall and parts of Devon, on which scarcely a goat can live in the winter, are as rich within a few feet of the surface in certain localities as the richest mineral districts, requiring but a small capital to bring to market that for which there is a large and increasing demand. When will capitalists open their eyes, and invest in Cornish clay and stone? ON THE SPOT.

THE ACCIDENT AT NORTH LEVANT MINE.

NECESSITY OF PLANS AND SECTIONS OF UNDERGROUND WORKINGS.

SIR,—Scarcely eleven months have passed away since the fatal catastrophe took place at Furze Hill Wood Mine, Horrabridge, and now we find another serious disaster has taken place at North Levent, under similar circumstances—that of tapping an old mine. Thirty years only have elapsed since the underground workings of Wheal Maitland were in full operation, and one would have thought that the direction of old workings would be still fresh in the memory of the old miners in the locality, and necessary care taken, especially when the underground workings in North Levent were extending in that direction. Unluckily, however, no apprehension of danger existed, either by the miners or the agents. Accidents of this kind have ever occurred from time to time; and, unless some effort is made to prevent them, will continue as long as mining exists. Every experienced miner knows the danger attendant in "holing" to a mine of water; every precaution against accident is taken, but when miners are working blind to their danger an accident is inevitable. Accidents of this kind are always met with the same excuse—"We did not think we were so near." Now, Sir, there is only one way to ascertain when miners are near danger, that is, by having access to the plans of abandoned mines. Some place in each county should be registered for their reception, or when a landowner grants a "sett" the company should be bound by their lease on relinquishing the mine to render him an accurate plan and section of all underground workings. By so doing he would secure many advantages to the next company who would in years to come re-work the mine. When a company starts an old mine their agents are always anxious to glean all the information they can respecting it, and how valuable the mine would be a plan showing accurately the direction of the different levels, and the effect of cross-courses and slides on the different lodes, and a section by which they could see at a glance all the mineral ground taken away, and the direction in which the ore dips. The machinery could then be put in its proper position for the future economical working of the mine, and would oftentimes be the means of preventing a great outlay which the company has to expend, in preference to abandoning the mine. I feel quite certain, if some method of this kind could be adopted, that it would not only be the means of an extensive saving of life among the miners, but a great boon conferred on the whole mining community. Walkhampton, Devon, April 10. W. ANDREWARTHA.

CHIVERTON MOOR.

SIR,—The proverb says, "What is everybody's business is nobody's." This is particularly applicable to the affairs of the above mine; and, as I have to a certain extent considered those taking the initiative in Chiverton Moor as personal friends, it must be evident to them that what I am about to say is not a little painful, but is no more than I am bound to do in justice to myself and friends, to whom I have recommended Chiverton Moor and its management as sound and good in every way. The boundary question, which has, no doubt, so much depreciated the value of the shares, and which was explained in the Journal of last week thus—"That the piece of ground claimed as belonging to Chiverton Valley set was about 40 fms. (below the 65)"—is really not of sufficient importance to have caused any such panic in the value of the shares. Now, presuming that the party claiming the Chiverton Valley set persist in keeping it, we, as shareholders in Chiverton Moor, have nothing very serious to regret, although it may make us a little more inquisitive as to the management, particularly those—and I am one of them—who were given to understand that the boundary of Chiverton Moor set was 30 fathoms west of the flat-roof shaft. If this assertion was made without the agents really knowing the extent of the boundary, which appears to have been the case, I maintain that the directing heads have acted in a manner as might be compared to sending a captain to sea without a compass. I have been over the ground with the proprietor of the land, and he most distinctly declared that he intended and understood that the corner of ground in question belonged to Chiverton Moor, and did not find out to the contrary until after the lease granted to Chiverton Valley was signed. For the credit of the land, and in the interest of the mine, I hope that satisfactory information will be given without delay as to why the agents should have been allowed to explore ground in a part where to the rights to any valuable discoveries made remained questionable. Somebody must be held responsible for the past management of the mine, as well as for the future, and if it is entrusted to those having the same amount of interest in Chiverton Moor as they have in West Chiverton and Chiverton Valley, we should have a greater reason to be satisfied in leaving the management of Chiverton Moor in the hands of those gentlemen said to be the guardians of the Chiverton district. Let us not be frightened out of what appears to be a valuable property, but be unanimous in developing the mine, more particularly east of the flat-roof and engine-shaft, and not lose sight of what are long we may expect to find north of the Chiverton Moor lode, from a recent dialling, it would appear that the now rich West Chiverton lode is to the north of us, and in our set for a considerable length, running nearly parallel to the promising and productive lode now being worked, and from which, by the end of the present quarter, about 70 tons of ore will be ready for market.—April 10. A SHAREHOLDER.

PROSPECTS IN THE CHIVERTON DISTRICT—NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON.

SIR,—It is always a pleasant duty to refer to a mine where the prospects of ultimate success, backed by recent discoveries, are pretty certain. I have from the first been of opinion that, on deeper development of the different lodes in this mine, the predominating mineral (blende) would give place to lead. The first evidence of this showed itself at the 60 fm. level, where the lode produced about 6 cwt. of lead per fathom. The eastern shaft is now cleared to the 80, which is the bottom of the mine, where the level has been driven west by the old workings about 55 fms., and, strange to say, for all the distance by the side of the lode, in cutting into which they have discovered a bunch of lead for the space laid open worth at least 200 per fathom, which is evident proof that it becomes more valuable as increased depth is attained. Considerably in advance of this end west is being sunk Mew's shaft below the 70, with a view to opening out a piece of ore ground. In the course of a few weeks it will be down to the 80, when a communication will soon be made with the level coming towards it from the eastern shaft, which will lay open a section of ground the value of which it is impossible fairly to estimate. At the new engine-shaft, a cross-cut has been driven south at the 40, and cut three different lodes, all of which produce mineral. This will be of itself a great mine. In sinking the shaft another 15 fms. these lodes will form a junction with each other just on the elvan, and to those who know the district it will be plain as to the result—indeed, it has never failed turning out large quantities of lead. To the east, on the course of the same lodes and elvan, is Old Shepherd's Mine, which, under precisely similar circumstances, returned a profit of 164,000l. to the shareholders. Again, at

West Chiverton—a parallel lode—the great bunches of lead are found in connection with those intersections. It is, therefore, clear that under such analogous circumstances will be found corresponding results. In taking this view of the matter I am not confined to a few miles nor a few districts, for wherever I have met with such intersections in connection with such an elvan I have never known it fail to produce large quantities of mineral; I, therefore, look forward with the greatest confidence to the future of North Wheal Chiverton. My next will contain some remarks on the Camborne district.

St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall, April 10.

CHARLES BAWDEN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES MINE.

SIR,—There has been a great deal said and written *pro* and *con* relative to this mine, and it certainly is very perplexing to find agents differing so much in their opinions. The old adage, "When doctors differ, who is to decide?" forces itself very strongly upon one's mind. Many special reports have appeared in the Journal, which have been so conflicting as to induce me to send Capt. Chas. Thomson of Dolcoath Mine, a gentleman in whom I believe the mining public have great confidence, to inspect it for my private guidance. I did not intend to have made the report public, but such conflicting statements are still being made that I am induced, with your kind permission, Mr. Editor, to insert it in your next impression, *pro bono publico*. I have taken a great interest in mining for many years, and am always glad to see a trump turn up, but have found from experience that when one does "buling" and "bearing" set in so strongly that the legitimate miner becomes bewildered, and often sells out his shares in disgust. From the enclosed report it will be seen that special attention has been directed to the level of the mine, the machinery, the falling off in the value of the lode in the 55 east, from what it was in the 45 immediately above, and the cross-cut to the north lode. No one can gainsay the fact that, so far as seen, the mine looks well; but gold may be bought too dear. If the percentage of the copper in the ore has fallen off from 12 to 8 from the 45 to the 55, what may it do from the 55 to the 65? It is clear more machinery will have to be erected shortly. In his report Capt. Thomas speaks of the hardness of the ground; this is shown by the last setting, the 55 west being set at 200 per fathom to six men, that it will take six men a month, working night and day, to drive 6 feet. The present selling price of the mine is about 35,000l. COUNTRY SPECULATOR.

"Prince of Wales."—Yesterday I thoroughly inspected this mine, and the following is my report thereon:—The mining set is wholly in killas, the granite of Dolcoath, about half a mile north of the lode being worked. The granite would not probably be reached here by sinking less than 250 or 300 fathoms. No comparison can, therefore, be made between this and Hington Down Mine, which is wholly in granite. The extent of the set is great, being, as near as I could ascertain it about 300 fms. on the length of the lodes to the eastern boundary from the engine-shaft, and 500 fms. westward from the same shaft. The 30 fm. level from surface is driven about 30 fathoms east and 2 fms. west from the engine-shaft; a little copper ore was found in that level for a few fathoms in length immediately east of the shaft. The other parts of the level are of no value. Both levels suspended. The 45 fm. level is extended 40 fms. east from the engine-shaft cross-cut. The first 12 fms. immediately under the ore in the 30, so far as I can ascertain from the agents and my inspection of the lode now being worked over the level, was worth full 50l. per fathom; the latter 28 fms. in length I value, on the average, at 20l. per fm.—that is from a careful examination of the lode in the back or roof of the level. The 28 fms. in length stands unwrought, except some 4 fms. in length and 1 fm. in height. The other 12 fms. in length is wrought to nearly 3 fms. in height, on an average, and is being worked higher still; worth 25l. per fathom, instead of 50l. in the level, as reported above. The lode in the end for 2 feet in height from the bottom of the level is worth at the rate of 16l. per fathom—that is if the lode had been so good the whole height of the level as it is for 2 ft. high, then the end would be worth 16l. per fathom, the upper part of the end being of but little value; I expect, however, an improvement here shortly. The 45 is driven west of cross-cut 14 fms., the first 2 fms. worth 10l. per fathom, the following 10 fms. of no value. Near the end on driving south the lode is found to be 3 feet wide, of quartz, muddle, and copper ore, worth 18l. per fathom. The lode here is much harder than in the eastern end, and more costly to explore and stoop. At 8 fathoms east of the cross-cut from engine-shaft a winze is sunk 4 fms. below the 45, in which the lode is worth, on an average, 30l. per fathom; in the bottom of the winze 18l. per fathom. The 55 is driven east of the cross-cut 3 fathoms, where the lode is worth from 10l. to 12l. per fathom. The end is 5 fms. short of the winze below the 45 above, reported worth 18l. per fathom, showing thus far a falling off in value in depth. The same level is driven west nearly 2 fathoms. The lode in the end is 6 ft. wide, 4 ft. of which is richer than the other 2 ft., the whole being worth about 35l. per fathom. The ground here is very hard, rendering rapid exploration impracticable. The richest part of the 55 explored is worth 35l. per fathom, with very hard ground, whereas the 45 was worth 50l. per fathom, with easy ground.—General Remarks: First—I remark that the results of working at the 45 fm. level have been of a very encouraging character. The ore at this level was of good quality, the ground easy to work, and the lode of moderate size for that depth. Second—The winze below the 45 has rather declined in value the last few feet in sinking; and at the 55 the ground is much harder and the quality of the ore not near so good, having fallen off, I think, from 12 to 8 per cent. of copper in the ore. Thirdly—From the whole, I infer that the mine will never be one of great value, and never give large profits. By extensive explorations other deposits of ore may probably be met with, which may tend to keep the mine in working, with varied success, for a long time to come; but to do so more effective draining-power must be erected. The present steam-engine (25 in., 7 ft. stroke) is equal to sinking the mine some 20 fms. deeper only. The quantity of ore opened out in the back of the 45 may be estimated thus:—40 fms. in length, and (say) 5 fms. in height—200 fathoms, valued, on the average, at 16l. per fathom—30000l. I have taken 5 ft. high, as the 30 is of no value. The cross-cut is driven 6 fms. north of the shaft, and suspended for better ventilation till the winze is sunk between the 45 and 55. No indications of any lode being at hand, nor could I see at the surface in the set any lode northward. The agents said they expected to cut one by driving a few fathoms further, and yet another 40 fms. away. I presume the opinion is formed on the supposition that one of the lodes discovered in the cutting of West Drake Walls may exist in the north of the engine-shaft in Prince of Wales. No full confidence can be placed upon the fact of a lode in West Drake Walls, 300 fathoms away; the direction may change very considerably in that distance.—C. THOMAS: Dolcoath.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

By M. HENRY, Patent Agent and Adviser, M. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

The applications of metals to the industrial arts can be scarcely less interesting to the mining, mineral, and metallurgical interest than the production of the crude materials from their physical derivatives. It is, indeed, one of the great specialties of metals that they enter into very many of the modes in which human industry is employed for the comfort, maintenance, and progress of mankind. No apology, therefore, need be offered for presenting from time to time records of inventions relating to applications of metals. A specification of one such invention has just been filed; it is a communication to A. V. NEWTON, from J. Bowden, H. Theall, and W. H. Cowbanks, of New York, for fastening boiler tubes. Two split ferrules are employed for fixing the tubes in the tube-sheet; one of these ferrules slips on the tube to be fastened, and the other fills up the space between the edge of the hole in the tube-sheet and the outer surface of the first ferrule, in such manner that by tightening a nut affixed to the first ferrule, after the ferrules have been adjusted, the inner ferrule is drawn up tightly against the tube, and the outer ferrule against the edge of the hole, and the tube is firmly secured.

A specification has just been filed by J. S. NIBBS, of Warwick, numbered 2147, relating to improvements in lamps. The invention consists in forming a chamber for receiving the spirit, whose volatile nature is controlled by carbureting the top of the wick, which is brought up through a tube made to represent in appearance a candle.

The apparatus and processes relating to the mining and metallurgical arts form an important portion of the articles collected at the French Exhibition. France shows 101 of such processes and apparatus; Belgium, 21; Prussia, 34; Spain, 5; Portugal, 2; Sweden, 21; Italy, 5; Turkey and Bavaria, 1 each; and Great Britain, only 16. It is difficult to avoid some astonishment at this result. It might have been, indeed, anticipated that our country would have mustered a larger number of representatives of our national mineral and metallurgical machinery and processes.

The manufacture of iron and steel still continues to attract the attention of inventors. CAMERON, of Lancaster, has specified his patent, No. 2101, for the manufacture of iron and steel. The improvement consists in removing impurities, for which purpose the patentee proposes to form a flux of lime with carbonates of potash, soda, and chloride of sodium (common salt). He then adds a certain proportion of carbon, in any suitable form.

A patent has been recently applied for by LAKE (as a communication from B. Clarke, of New York), for an apparatus for manufacturing of boxes from sheets of paper, metal, and other material.—Also, STOREY and BICKERDIKE, of Lancaster, have recently applied for a patent for a method of bronzing metallic and other surfaces.—The question of miners' safety-lamps still seems to occupy attention, and every new application directed to that object deserves consideration. It may be observed that E. H. WALDENSTROM, of Manchester, has applied for provisional protection for that object, but that object for some improvements in separating zinc from ores or minerals, and in recovering other substances found therewith.—The applications for provisional protection also include the following:—J. A. BOUCK, of Manchester, for an invention of improvements in burning petroleum, creosote, gas-tar, and other such fluid bodies capable of being used as fuel.—G. E. VAN DER WEGH, of New York, articles for grinding, whetting, or polishing purposes, and a process for producing the same.—W. HONORS, of Hull, machinery for manufacturing bricks and similar moulded articles.—DAYEY, Strand, utilising products of combustion of liquid and other fuels.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—The English edition of the Official Catalogue has just appeared. It is published, under the authority of the Imperial Commission, by Messrs. J. M. Johnson and Sons, of Castle-street, Holborn, and Hutton-garden. The work is really an extraordinary instance of business rapidity and literary skill. It is a voluminous production, containing a very large number of objects of extraordinary celerity was manifested in its publication. The original French, received in sheets, being translated with great speed, and set up at once. The pages of the subject matter are interspersed with trade advertisements. The cover deserves consideration and special attention, as it is in itself significant, being adorned with no less than 21 coats of arms of different nations, each executed with care and clearness. The type is beautiful, and was expressly cast by Reed and Fox (successors of Besant), of Fann-street. The catalogue has been arranged in accordance with the new mode of classification adopted by the Imperial Commission. The whole reflects great credit on Messrs. Johnson, the indefatigable compilers and contractors.

Royal School of Mines.

Mr. WARINGTON SMYTH'S LECTURES ON MINING.

LECTURE XLVII.—Supplementing what he had already said on the subject of raising minerals in shafts, there were a few points which required attending to when the men were raised and lowered by means of ropes, as was usually the case in collieries and ironstone mines—a practice becoming very common also in the metalliferous mines in certain districts. He had mentioned to them before the great loss of time occasioned in deep mines, where the men had to ascend and descend by ladders, and that very long ago it came to be acknowledged, particularly in collieries where large numbers of men had to be set down at the same point in the mine, that it was desirable to lower them by machinery. The circumstances which rendered it desirable to let the men into the mine by the aid of machinery in collieries did not exactly apply to metalliferous mines, as in the latter case the men were distributed over the workings to a much greater extent than in collieries, there being frequently a large number of levels in process of working at one time, whilst in collieries the operations were generally confined to one or two seams at once. They would recollect also that the machinery employed at mines in which stratified deposits were worked was, generally speaking, of a more permanent character than in the case of metallic mines, so that they could better afford to employ steam-power for the purpose, whilst at metalliferous mines, some of the shafts being often of a mere temporary kind, they were carried down in a very irregular manner, and often constructed without lining, whilst the machinery at the surface was not of a character suited to the conveyance of men. Thus, at metalliferous mines the winding of the mineral was generally done by horse-power, and this would be a very slow process for bringing the men out of the mine. It, however, it was determined to convey them up and down the shaft by machinery it would be open to them either to employ machinery more or less analogous to that used in coal mines, or to adopt the framework or the reciprocating rods, which latter method came in very advantageously. If the former were decided upon, there was nothing better than the system of cages and guides, to which he had referred, and if to the cages could be superadded a safety-clutch of a satisfactory character travelling in shafts would be robbed of a great deal of the risk which would otherwise attach to it. In the case of vertical shafts having no guides—of which, unfortunately, there were a great number in this and other countries—it was usually the case that the men got into some sort of a tub or skip, holding to the chain as they best could, and in cases, as in Somersetshire, the men provided themselves with a loop of rope having a hook attached to it, which they hooked on to the chain, and in this way a bunch of men were let down into the shaft at once, hanging on to the end of the rope like a bunch of grapes. In all cases in which the men descended without the aid of guides it was obvious that a number of precautions must be taken to prevent accidents, and especially against the meeting of the two kibles. He next came to speak of the mode of raising water from mines, and this was frequently done, especially for temporary purposes, by the engine which had been erected for the purpose of winding the mineral; but, in speaking on the subject of the drainage of mines, it was necessary that one should look at it from a general point of view, because of the very different circumstances under which water occurred in mines, and, moreover, because under some circumstances a great deal of the water might be got rid of without the necessity of constantly pumping it out. They would find, as he had already remarked, that in dealing with collieries it was frequently the case that a band or bed of very porous material was passed through near the surface in sinking, and he had shown them how that might be tubbed out, and that afterwards they might have other feeders, which again might be tubbed out in a similar manner, and so on, and that if they had a series of water-bearing beds together they might join the different lengths of tubing. If, however, a seam of coal or other mineral which they wished to work occurred very near to one of those feeders it was evident that they must arrange their workings in such a way as not to run the risk of letting one of these reservoirs of water which they had placed for the purpose of the workings, otherwise very serious consequences might follow. In cases where those precautionary measures were successfully taken it often occurred that workings might be carried on over a very considerable area without the interruption of any water whatever, and, therefore, they were enabled to dispense with pumping apparatus. But in dealing with metalliferous mines the difficulty of disposing of the water was much greater than in stratified deposits, and it would depend upon local circumstances whether it would be better to tub or dam the water back or to pump it to the surface. With reference to this point Mr. Smyth entered into considerable detail, drawing a number of imaginary workings on the board, and explained the course it would be best to adopt to get rid of the water in each case. In the course of these explanations, he observed that in deep workings it was noticeable that there was a large accession of water on the lapse of a certain interval after the rainy season. In the mines of Cornwall, for instance, it was found necessary in spring to work the pumping-engines faster by an additional stroke than at any other period of the year. It was, therefore, an important point to aim at to drain the mine as much as possible by means of adit levels, and also to intercept it as far as possible, so as to diminish the expense of pumping it out. From what he had already said on the subject they would see that, in many instances, if they attempted to keep the water out of metalliferous mines by means of tubbing it would prove utterly futile, as the vein extended over a great extent of ground, and if they tubbed it out at one place it would find its way in at another. He next came to speak of keeping back water by dams. For this purpose they should select a narrow part of the level, where the ground was of a very strong character, and having done this they should cut a ditch on each side of the level, and put in timbers from side to side, which should be made watertight, by filling in moss, &c. The dam should be planned out according to the height of the column of water or the pressure to be withstood. If there were a constant flow of water in the level it would be necessary to put a pipe in temporarily, to carry the water off during the erection of the dam. Another point requiring attention, and which was extremely important, was to extract all the air from the back of the dam prior to closing it up, otherwise its stability would be very much impaired. It was also of the greatest importance to have the place for a dam to ascertain that the ground above and below was very strong and impervious, so that the water should not infiltrate through it, and so get at the portion of the level which it was desired to keep free from water. The most satisfactory kind of dam which could be adopted when a very heavy pressure had to be resisted was the frame dam, which had been adopted in Saxony, and in some few instances in the North of England. Dams were very expensive things to construct, from the amount of work they involved, many thousands of wedges having to be put in them to make them watertight; but when it was considered what service they might render to a mine, it was obvious that they were a very important adjunct to mining operations. If, however, the work was at all inferior the probability was that the dam would give way, and it might result in the loss of many lives. Hence, there was always considerable anxiety for a few days after one had been submitted to the test, and it was carefully watched by the agents, to see whether it yielded to the pressure. He had himself been present on one or two occasions when consultations of that nature had been going on, and he knew how extremely unpleasant it was to watch the first trickling of the water through the crevices of the dam when the pressure was brought to bear upon it. In some of the Belgian mines dams composed of masonry and brickwork had been employed, both in shafts and levels. He need not, however, refer to them in detail, as their mode of construction was very similar to that of wooden dams. The lecturer then adverted to the apparatus employed in raising the water. Very frequently the same kind of apparatus would be used as that in which the mineral was conveyed up the shaft—such as buckets and kibles. In the preparatory opening of shafts it was commonly the case that the water was raised in kibles by working as a winch, and when the mine got a little deeper it might be raised by horse-power in water-barrels. As the mine still increased in depth the mode of raising the water would become still further a matter of consideration. If the water was not very abundant it might be allowed, as in some collieries, as well as in some metalliferous mines, to accumulate in the sump at the bottom of the shaft, until a certain time each day, perhaps until evening, when for a few hours probably the machinery might be kept in motion to pump the mine clear. There were several kinds of buckets or barrels used in this operation, some of which were self-acting—that was to say, they filled and emptied of themselves. In cases where the influx of water was constant and considerable in quantity no method of winding the water would at all complete, so far as economy was concerned, with pumping apparatus; moreover, the engines employed in pumping were capable of a much greater degree of economy, as regards the quantity of fuel they consumed, than the winding-engines; hence that was one reason why they should go to the expense of erecting pumps where the water was very considerable. Perhaps in no department of mining operations was there a greater contrast with former times than in the mode of raising the water. It was not long ago that, in some cases, this was the case, as it not unfrequently happened now-a-days that ancient mines could be profitably re-opened and worked simply because of our superiority over the ancients in this respect. It appeared that in the olden time it was often the case that they had no better method of raising the water than that of simply handing buckets full from one to another, which plan was utterly inconsistent with economy. The next step beyond this was to employ horse-power, and, as he had before observed, mules and horses were still very largely employed in this way in Mexico, Spain, and other countries. But horse-power could practically only be adopted up to a certain point, and if the mine were heavily watered, like some of the Cornish mines, it seemed almost impossible even for a very large number of horses to keep it dry. He had heard of a mine where 200 men were employed, at which no less than 400 horses were kept at work in pumping water. Pumps of a certain degree of utility seemed to have been in vogue even so far back as the fifteenth or sixteenth century, as Agricola in his work gave drawings of several very curious pumps, which it would not be very advisable to adopt in the present day, but which were, nevertheless, in their working parts very much akin to those now in use. Mr. Smyth described on the board the chief features of pumping apparatus as at present employed, and concluded by observing that hand-pumps were sometimes employed in tin stream works and also in china-clay works.

LECTURE XLVIII.—Mr. Smyth commenced by saying that he had set before them in the last lecture some considerations connected with the use of pumps and their construction where, as in small mines, they might be worked by manual labour, and also where the quantity of water to be dealt with is considerable, and where powerful forces had to be adapted to their working. He had also spoken of a few of the forms of the bucket and clack, and amongst them one constructed of leather as useful in stream workings; but had omitted to mention Heaton's gutta percha bucket as one which had an established reputation. Mr. Kennedy took out a patent for the construction of a pump-bucket, in which the clack packing was metallic. This, for shafts or sumps, where there is a large quantity of sand, was expected to work well, but probably the most satisfactory material is the best kind of leather, although it soon wears out, and is thus found to be very expensive. This, no doubt, had led to the trial of many substitutes, such as vulcanite, and India-rubber, and gutta-percha for the bucket gear and the movable part of the clack. The quantity of water finding its way into a mine will always be different at different levels, and a considerable portion may generally be taken up at the shallowest point, so as to have the calibre of the pumps and the whole of the machinery connected with them of the smallest dimensions. Taking the case of a shaft of 200 fms., the pumps might be for the first 50 fms. 18 in. in

diameter, the next 50 fms. 14 inches, the third 10 in., and until at the bottom it, perhaps, would be only 6 in. But still circumstances would vary, as to water getting in, and provision must, therefore, be made for a heavier amount of water, supposing such an emergency should arise. With regard to erecting the pumping apparatus and setting it to work, it was a large subject, on which he could not pretend to say much. The system formerly employed was to raise the water by successive lifts of about 30 ft. each. At every lift the water was delivered into a cistern placed across or at the side of the shaft, and so brought up from the one to the other until it was finally delivered at the surface, and got rid of. All these pumps, or rather sections of pumps, were worked by one main rod, which was set in motion by the power applied at the surface; and in deep mines it would be readily conceived that the power required was very great. These common or drawing suction pumps were at length converted into bucket lifts, by the simple expedient of increasing the height of the collar above the piston, and so making the bucket-rod work inside a column of pumps or "trees." Two hundred, and in some places only fifty, years ago the different portions of the pump were made of timber, and this is yet so impressed on the minds of the people in the Midland districts that they use to this day the term pump-trees, whereas in Cornwall they go by the name of culm or column. As only 32 ft. of water can be raised by atmospheric pressure, it is necessary to add to the length of the pipe so as to include in each lift a reasonable quantity, the length of the lift being only a question of the strength of materials, and the rod is often extended to a length of 80 ft. In working the pumps care must be taken to keep them working "solid," and not to continue their action when the water gets too low in the sump, as then dirt and air is brought up with the water, and the admission of a small quantity of air is not unfavourable to the working of pumps, particularly in cases like that of Mr. Triger, where the water is raised by compressed air. Some remarkable instances of long lifts were presented in the deep mines of the Hartz and the silver mines of Kongsberg, where pumps of no more than 6 in. in diameter were put down to depths of from 200 to 300 fms. The deepest mines in the West of England are those which run under the sea, where the pumps employed are on the plunger principle, and are seldom more than from 8 to 12 in. in diameter. Towards the close of the last century it was suggested, in order to lessen the great amount of the strain necessarily produced by the weight of the pumping apparatus, that a pushing or forcing action might be used in place of a drawing or lifting one, which was found to result in a great economy in all pumping operations, and came into use both at home and abroad. Some districts are so heavily watered that the power and capability of the pumps are taxed to the utmost. This involved the necessity for pumps of a large size, and the greatest care should be taken by the mine manager that the strength of the apparatus is commensurate with the work to be done. The lecturer having given a number of examples of pumps of large size, described with some minuteness the plunger-pump, contrived by Capt. Lean, in 1801 (although stated by certain authorities to have been used previously), in which a plunger-pole or ram is worked through a stuffing-box into a plunger-case of bored cast-iron, forcing at every down stroke the water upwards through an upper clack and the clear column of pipes above it. A great advantage of this arrangement, over and above the much smaller degree of wear and tear, is that the engine has simply at each stroke to lift the rods and plunger-poles. These, then, in the down stroke, by their own weight descend and force the water before them; and, inasmuch as the weight of the rods is far more than sufficient in a deep mine for this purpose, they are in part counterbalanced by beams (balance-bobs), placed some at the surface and some at intervals in the shaft, each laden with 15 tons to 20 tons of old iron. Thus (as stated in his Elementary Treatise on Coal Mining), in the mine of Tresavean, at a shaft which is 348 fathoms deep from the surface, the 58-inch cylinder engine raised a weight of rods, plungers, and set-sets for mine lifts of 67 tons 3 cwt. The main beam, with its gudgeons, connections, &c., &c.; four long rods, 10 in. dia., 12 ft. long, 100 lbs. each; and 260 tons of set-sets, besides the weight of water in the drawing-lifts, about 260 tons to be set in motion at every stroke of the engine. The arrangement in Cornwall is universally the same. From the end of the main beam projecting over the engine-shaft a single rod passes all the way down to the bottom or bucket lift. Employed in its maximum strength at the surface, where it has the full weight to sustain, it is then tapered or diminished downward, according to the diminution of the strain by which it is affected. Thus, in a deep mine, a main rod of 200 fms. long is made of the first 120 fms. of two 12-inch square Riggs balk, and of 80 fms. of 15-in. balk, decreasing to 14 in. and 12 in. At the requisite intervals the plunger-poles are attached to it by set-sets, bound to it by strong staples of iron. The several lengths of rod, generally from 40 to 70 ft. in length, are connected by the aid of strapping-plates of hammered iron from 9 to 12 feet long, on opposite sides of the rod, bolted through it with screw bolts. At moderate distances apart, stays are placed across the shaft, which guide the motion of the rod, and iron rollers are added where it deviates from the perpendicular. At intervals, too, very strong beams are fixed in the shaft to catches, to prevent the fall of the rods downwards, as well as indoor catches, to prevent damage to the engine in case of the rod breaking at a shallow point, and thus being suddenly relieved of its great weight. In this manner the gigantic pumps employed in some of the mines are worked with such perfect ease and smoothness of action, that you may stand near them in the shaft and not be aware, except by seeing, that they are in motion.

MINES, &c., ASSESSMENT BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. PERCY WYNDHAM, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said that since it had been introduced a very general desire had been expressed that it should pass into law. The Bill proposed to assess to the local rates all mines and plantations. In consequence of the courts of law holding that mines other than coal mines were not liable to be rated, a vast amount of mining property escaped assessment. The annual value of mining property in 1853 was £4,744,000, and during the last 15 years the value has increased more than that of land, ironworks, or fisheries, though three descriptions of property—railways, quarries, and gasworks—had increased in value in a greater degree. In 1864 the annual value of mining property had increased by 1,934,000, over the value in 1853. After referring to some instances, for the purpose of showing that the exemption from rating enjoyed by mines other than coal mines tended to throw great burdens on persons neither directly nor indirectly interested in mining property, he observed that when he asked leave to introduce the Bill the President of the Poor Law Board said that many cases of a similar nature were about to be brought before the superior courts of law, with a view to a reversal of former decisions in reference to the rating of mining property. In order to show what was the present state of the law, he would quote a passage from the work of the hon. and learned member for Plymouth, in which it was stated:—"The statute 43d of Elizabeth, chap. 2, sec. 1, in which poor rates originated, having declared all occupiers of 'coal mines,' among other things, rateable to the poor, it was early decided that the expression 'coal mines' excluded all others, and such at present is the law. The only question that can arise upon this is whether the expression 'coal mines' or other substances, or not mines, or quarries only they are rateable." He, therefore, did not think that it was likely that the Judges would reverse former decisions, and shut their eyes to all the concurrent circumstances throwing light on the intention of the Legislature in passing that Act. In deciding a case in reference to a lead mine, Lord Mansfield said:—"We have no ground, authority, or pretence for giving it that extensive construction, nor is there any foundation for imagining that the Legislature meant so. Nothing can be clearer than that these (lead) mines are not within the letter of the statute, for the Legislature could never intend by the expression 'coal mines' to cover other species of mines. If he had meant to include them they would either have enumerated them, or used the general word 'mines.' So that the expression 'coal mines' expressly excludes mines of any other sort, as much as if they had been exempted." The exemption from rating acted as a protection, inducing people in some cases to keep their capital in what would otherwise be unprofitable concerns, while in certain parts of England it operated to relieve from assessment the richest portion of the community, and to throw the burden on the poorer portion. The Bill contained no suggestion of altering the present mode of assessing the value of existing leases, whereby a rent in money, royalty, toll, or due other than in kind was reserved, to deduct from the rent one-half of the rate which would be chargeable upon them; and another clause provided that where any lord or owner of a mine was assessed to local rates in respect of such mine, nothing in the present Bill should be held to disturb such assessment during the continuance of existing leases. With regard to wood, and plantations, there was some doubt as to the state of the law in reference to their liability to be rated, but he believed generally that the law was that salable underwoods were rateable, though it seemed that a great variety of practice existed in this respect. When he drew up the clause providing that woods and plantations should be liable to be rated upon the rateable value of the land on which they were grown, he was not aware how the Scotch Act upon the same subject was worded, but he had ascertained that it was provided by that Act that where lands and heritages should consist of woods, copse, or underwood the yearly value of the same was to be taken to be the rent at which they might in their natural state be reasonably expected to let from year to year as pasture or grazing lands. It was objected against the Bill that it only applied to mines and woods, whereas there were other descriptions of property which was not rated, and which ought not to escape assessment. He did not see why the Bill should be opposed on that ground, because in proportion as the number of exemptions was diminished the stronger would become the argument against the continuance of other exemptions, and whatever might be the defects of the Bill, they were as nothing compared with the anomalies and inconsistencies of the present system. (Hear, hear.) He moved the second reading of the Bill.

Lord G. CAVENISH assured the hon. member that he was not actuated by any hostility to the principle of the Bill, but he regarded the details as so complicated that it would be impossible to deal with them in a committee of the whole House. He was connected with the mineral district in the High Peak of Derbyshire. The mines there had been worked from time immemorial, and the customs dated as far back as the time of Edward III. The minerals belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster; but they had been leased to lords, who received a royalty nominally of 1-12th, but actually in most instances of 1-20th. On these royalties they had paid rates for very many years. They worked harmoniously, but if it were meddled with great dissatisfaction and litigation would be occasioned. If they attempted to rate the mine, or throw the rate on the occupier, they would at once shut up a great portion of the mines, 15-20ths of which were held by poor men. A question has been started as to the getting of ores. There was an old saying—"There is ore of all kinds, but," alluding to the difficulty of getting it, "not for all men." It had been suggested by one witness examined before the Committee that the royalty should be taken as the principle on which mines should be assessed; but the whole question was one of such complicated detail that it would be impossible to deal with it in a Committee of the whole House. Therefore, in the most friendly spirit to the principle of the Bill, he begged to move that it be referred to a Select Committee. (Hear, hear.) Mr. KENDALL quite agreed that all mines should be rated, but he did not think it would be possible to apply this Bill to mines in the West of England. The Bill declared that mines and minerals in England and Wales should be liable to local rates in the same manner and to the same extent as coal mines are liable to local rates; but on what principle were coal mines rated? He never could learn. The Bill was totally inapplicable to Cornish mines. In the rich district of Redruth there were only two or three mines paying a profit. How were such mines to be assessed? In one mine 400,000 had been expended, and the whole mine was lost. In another instance 90,000 had been expended without the return of a single shilling. If there was no realised profit, how could they assess them? At present mining property was in a most depressed state; and there was great danger of driving capital away from Cornwall. He did not mean to say that mines should not be assessed to the relief of the poor; but the question was, who

should be assessed? They must virtually assess the proprietor of the soil. If any profit was received he was sure to get it, and, therefore, he was the proper party to be assessed. This was, undoubtedly, a very difficult question, and regard must be had to many different localities. He should be very glad to see plantations assessed; and the best thing that could be done was to refer this Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. COLVILLE said this proposition was not a new one. It was exactly fifty years since the first Bill for the rating of mines was laid on the table. The Legislature of that day appeared to be excessively keen on the subject, for the years 1817, 1818, and 1819 produced different Bills for this purpose. But, like the material with which they proposed to deal, these Bills had a "down-set." However, some 12 years afterwards they again "cropped" up, and Bills were produced in 1836 and 1837. Since that period the subject had been allowed to rest, until it was now brought forward by the hon. member for West Cumberland. The only novelty in this Bill was a desire to rate mines on the same principle as coal mines. Now, he should very much have liked that the hon. member had explained a little more fully on what principle coal mines were rated. No one could very well tell on what principle coal mines were rated. The hon. member said they must be rated on their net annual value; but how was that possible? A mine was worth thousands a year one day, and next day nothing at all. Unless they had, as in Scotland, an annual valuation it would be impossible to carry out that principle. He did not wish to shrink from the responsibility of having mines rated; but he strongly objected to the mode of carrying that out, and he thought the hon. member had been too hasty in coming to that conclusion; but the subject was much too wide to be considered by the House. The range of the enquiry should be extended, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee. If that was not agreed to, he hoped the Bill would be placed on that shelf which had received so many of its predecessors.

Mr. BEACH hoped, if this Bill were referred to a Select Committee, they would be able to arrive at a more satisfactory conclusion than the last Committee, which had only been enabled at the conclusion of their investigation, to suggest their own reappointment. Coal mines were at present the only mines which came under the statute of the 43d of Elizabeth; but that was a valid reason why other mines should be exempted if any satisfactory mode of assessment could be arrived at. A farmer was assessed on his rent; whether he made any profit or not he must pay his rates. The assessment of plantations and woods was fair enough, but how was it possible to assess them on the rateable value of the land on which they were grown? The scope of the Committee ought to be extended, and game ought certainly to be included.

Mr. HENDERSON considered it a great anomaly that mines when worked from quarries were rateable, but no sooner was a shaft sunk than the minerals became exempt from taxation. The evil was chiefly felt in ironstone districts. However large might be the output, ironstone did not pay one farthing to local burdens. But coal mines, which required so much more capital, and incurred so much more risk in working them, were assessed. Why should the present anomalous exemptions be retained? While he admitted that all minerals should be assessed, he could not agree that they should be rated on the same footing with real property, land, or houses. They had all heard of such dreadful explosions as took place at the Oaks and the Hartley Collieries. In the former case, the entire capital invested in the mine was annihilated, and the colliery could only be restored by the expenditure of new capital to a large amount. In the latter case, although the colliery had been established at a great expense for many years, they had never paid any dividend. This class of property could not, therefore, be dealt with in the same manner as land or houses. The only way of dealing with the subject satisfactorily would be to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

GUTHRIE HARRY said it was quite clear from the discussion that the question must not be considered as confined to mines and plantations. The issue was a much more extended one. He could not admit that the question of coal mines was distinct from all other mines. The difficulty of obtaining ore had been referred to, and it had come to his cognisance that many people went very deep into the ground without finding coal at all. This reminded him of the story of a landowner in the North who had spent a great deal of time and money in boring on his property, and passing a farmyard he heard a loud noise proceeding from the pigs. He asked the cause of the uproar, and was told they were "ringing" the pigs to prevent them boring, on which he exclaimed, "I wish my father had done the same to me, to prevent my boring." (A laugh.) There were, undoubtedly, many anomalies in the present system. Two individuals might be working on different sides of a hill; the one in open quarry, he paid enormous rates; the other underground, and he paid no rates at all. The hon. member for West Cumberland said that his right hon. predecessor (Mr. C. Villiers) had last year intimated that the question of the rateability of metallic mines was going before a court of law. Since the case of the Mersey Dock was decided in the House of Lords a very different view had been taken of this subject. He could refer the hon. gentleman to a case now pending, in which the question was raised on a special case in a very simple form. The intention was, if the Court of Queen's Bench should not decide in favour of the parish, to take the case to the Court of Error, in order to ascertain if this decision of the House of Lords had varied the law in question. That was the case of "Crashaw v. Morgan." It was very important that they should be enabled to solve the difficulty of this question. In the meantime the Committee might be very beneficially employed in enquiring both as to mines and plantations. Other questions could not well be added in consequence of the frame of the Bill, which was confined to the assessment of mines and plantations. To extend the enquiry to game and other exemptions, an instruction to the Committee would be necessary, and when the Bill came to that stage such an instruction might be moved. Some of the exemptions which at present operated since the decision in the case of the Mersey Dock were peculiarly unfair. What he proposed was that the Bill should be read a second time, and that a day should be fixed after Easter for the Committee, when an instruction should be moved in order not to limit the Bill to mines and plantations, as the Bill was now on the face of it. In this way they would advance the object they had in view, which was to arrive at a solution of the very difficult question of exemptions generally, and at the same time the House would have it in its power to consider how the question should be solved, and direct the Courts in coming to a proper conclusion on the subject.

Mr. PEASE hoped any committee that might be appointed would carefully consider the question of the immense risk which was run by the adventurers, and also have regard to the fact that from 80 to 90 per cent. of the whole value of the minerals represented pure labour. He trusted that the committee would be able to take a comprehensive view of the whole subject.

Mr. BARROW thought the employer of labour who produced the pauperism should be the party rated to the relief of the poor. That was the principle of the law upon which this Bill was an infringement. The Bill could not pass as it stood at present, and, in his opinion, it should stand over until after the Select Committee, to which the whole subject should be referred, had made their report. Mr. WYLD thought that there was one great difference between coal and all other mines which should not be lost sight of in considering this question, and that was that, whereas by the aid of science it could be predicted with certainty where coal could be found, thousands of pounds were lost in fruitless endeavours to discover metalliferous veins. He, therefore, thought that the Bill would not work in Cornwall.

Mr. BAGNALL regarded the Bill of the present year as a retrogression from that of last year. Owners of mines did not wish to escape payment of rates upon their mines, but desired that those rates should be properly and fairly adjusted. He thought that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. JACKSON should support the proposition of sending the Bill before a Select Committee.

Mr. HENLEY said there was a vast amount of property which was not rated to the relief of the poor, and therefore it would be advisable to refer to a Select Committee not only the subject of the Bill, but also all other exemptions of property from rating. The instructions to the Committee should be as wide as possible, and should enable them to enquire into the possibility of rating everything on the earth, above the earth, and under the earth. As it had been proposed to tax game, he could see no difficulty whatever in taxing stock in trade. He thought the whole subject of exemption from rating was a very proper one for enquiry. (Hear.)

Mr. WHALLEY thought the whole question had been so often discussed that it would be a mere waste of time to refer the subject to a Select Committee.

Mr. READ was of opinion that the Select Committee should have power to look further than the subject of the Bill, but scarcely to the extent proposed by the right hon. member for Oxfordshire. He particularly desired that the question of rating game should be referred to the Committee, as at present the subject was in a very unsatisfactory position, seeing that game was not rateable if kept in the hands of the owner or let to any other person except the tenant occupying the land. It was quite impossible to rate game itself, as it was so variable in value; but where the agricultural value of the land was diminished in consequence of the quantity of game upon it, the land should be rated at its full agricultural value.—Mr. COWEN supported the proposal of the right hon. gentleman the President of the Poor Law Board.

Mr. C. BENTINCK did not see the fairness of taxing coal mines, in which an enormous amount of labour was employed at vast expense and with but moderate profit, if metalliferous mines in which large fortunes were realised at but trifling costs were to be exempted. The Bill itself would go before a Select Committee, but if the whole question of exemptions were to be enquired into by that committee, as suggested by the right hon. member for Oxfordshire, he was afraid that the enquiry would not be finished this session.

Mr. LIDDELL observed that the consideration of the exemptions from rating would open a very large field for discussion. In his opinion, the House was bound to take into consideration the whole question of the existing law of rates. He hoped that the suggestion of the right hon. gentleman the President of the Poor Law Board would be adopted, and that the enquiry of the Select Committee would not be confined to the subject of this Bill.

Mr. HUBBARD anticipated there would be no difficulty whatever in discovering some fair practical process by which it would be possible to tax all property at present exempted from taxation. He approved the suggestion of sending the whole question before a Select Committee.

Mr. PERCY WYNDHAM would not oppose the motion.

The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee.

SCIENCE POPULARISED.—The very attractive lectures from time to time delivered at the Royal Polytechnic Institution have already secured for it a world-wide reputation, and the new lecture prepared by Prof. Pepper to illustrate the importance of spectrum analysis, in connection with astronomical research, and for the amusement and instruction of his audiences during Passioh week, is calculated to make the Institution even more largely appreciated than at present. Although more strictly scientific than the entertainments which have for some time past been given, and of more than usual length, it was listened to with marked attention, and the information given embraced the latest discoveries connected with the subject. By the aid of the spectroscope, Mr. Huggins, F.R.S., has been enabled to obtain and delineate the spectra of many of the principal stars, as well as of some of the more beautiful nebulae which enlighten the sky, and the coloured diagrams of these spectra enabled Prof. Pepper to add considerable attraction to what would otherwise have been an extremely dry subject to the greater proportion of the visitors to the Polytechnic. The lecture is one of precisely the character which was intended should be delivered when the Institution was first incorporated, and it is very much to be regretted that lectures of this class are not so well received by the public as to make them desirable in a pecuniary sense. The spectra of the planets invariably corroborated the opinion that they shine with reflected light, and at the same time afforded indisputable evidence of; of the nature of the atmosphere, where any, could be readily judged of; of those of the fixed stars—two in the constellation of Orion and one in Cassio-

VARIANCE BETWEEN PROSPECTUS AND MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.—A person who applies for shares in a company, not actually formed, upon the faith of a prospectus, and afterwards receives an allotment of shares in the company, is entitled to a reasonable time after the registration of the memorandum of association, to require the liquidation of the fund, if he has no objection to its contents; but if within such reasonable time he does not object, he is deemed to have accepted the terms of the prospectus, and the shares must be taken to have been waived the right to do so. This was the holding of the Lords Justices in re the Cachar Company (Limited) and re the Russian (Vykosounsky) Ironworks Company (Limited). In the first case, Mr. Lawrence, who applied for shares in it, and shares were, in October, 1865, allotted to him, and he paid what was due on the allotment, in May, 1866, he discovered for the

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABRAHAM CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, April 8: Last Saturday being our monthly setting, the engine-shaft was let at 181. per fm., to nine men. The 9, to drive east of engine-shaft cross-cut, at 60s. per fm., by two men; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 61. per fm. for tin. The 9, to drive west of ditto, at 60s. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, worth 31. per fm. for tin; the latter end shows indications of improvement. The adit level, driving east, by two men and two boys, at 55s. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. We can do nothing yet on the north tin lode, every pit is full of water; we find good tin in every bit of the lode we have discovered in clearing on the engine lode west, but the ancient workers worked it away to water level so far. Our next tin sampling will be on Tuesday next.

BEDOL-AUR.—H. R. Harvey, April 11: There is no change to notice in the shaft. Jones's pitch is looking a little better, producing from the cross vein about 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The ground is more favourable in the 70 cross-cut, north-west. We have this day sold 6½ tons of lead ore.

BLACK CRAIG CONSOLS.—John Smitham, April 8: The lode in the 54, driving east on Harriet's lode, has improved for lead, and will now produce 8 to 10 cwt. of lead per fathom, and there is not as much blende mixed through it as there was. The part of the lode we are driving on is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and there are great stones and flowers of lead mixed throughout it. The lode in the rise in back of the 54, west of Harriet's cross-cut, on the new discovery, is producing about 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. Last night we cut a branch of spar in the cross-cut driving north from the 54 west, with some good stones of lead in it, and letting out some water, which proves we are getting near the lead course gone down from the level above. The lode in the 6, below the 43, continues to produce about 30 cwt. of lead per fathom. I think, on the whole, our prospects were never more cheering than they are to-day.

—John Smitham, April 11: The lode in the 54, driving east on Harriet's lode, is still improving a little for lead, and getting clearer of blende. It is my impression that we shall have a course of lead near this place. We are still getting some saving stuff in No. 2 cross-cut north, and I am daily expecting a change here for the better. The lode is continuing to produce about 30 cwt. of lead per fathom.

BOSWORTH PENANCE CONSOLS.—R. Pryor, April 10: West on Friday the following bargains:—Jones's shaft, to sink below the shallow adit level, by six men, at 61. per fm., and to be paid 41. 10s. for cutting pit below the level; no time will be lost in completing this shaft to the deep adit, when we shall at once commence driving the level west of shaft, in a good lode of tin. The shallow adit level to drive west of shaft by two men and two boys, at 11. 10s. per fathom, in a lode 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work for tin—a kindly lode. The shallow adit level to drive west of Harvey's shaft by two men and two boys, at 11. 5s. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, and worth full 41. per fm. The lode in the 12, driving east on Daniel's shaft, on Carnbean lode, by two men, at 31. 15s. per fm.; so far as we have yet seen we believe the lode to be standing on the side of the level for a great many fathoms; this will be shortly taken down, in order to ascertain its size and value. We are getting on well with our surface work, considering the unfavourable weather we have had to contend with. We put the stamps to work on Tuesday last, which is working well.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, April 11: Main Lode: The lode in the 10, driving east on the 34, east of Bucking House shaft, is about the same as to size and quality as when reported last week. The lode in the 12, driving east on the 10, continues to turn out good stamps work.—South Lode: The lode in the bottom of the 12 appears to be opening wider, and now turning out rather more tin. The lode in the 24, west of shaft, continues small, but is again producing a little copper ore.—North Lode: In the bottom of our trial shaft we find the ground a little harder; the lode is still about 3 feet wide, and is turning out good work for tin.

BYN GWYN.—H. Nottingham, April 9: The level, driving south-west from middle of incline, east of shaft, has become hard, the joint being quite close, but I hope this will be of short duration. We are getting a little lead by making sundry trials on the south side of the incline in a line with Clark's level. The cross-cut, driving south-west to intersect a joint running parallel with and on the east side of Field's levels, is in favourable ground for progress, and the character of the rock promising for lead. The lode in the 10, driving east on the 10, is yielding about the usual quantity of lead.

CAPE CORNALL.—R. Pryor, W. White, April 10: West the following bargains on Saturday last:—The lode in the 90, east of shaft, by four men, at 21. 10s. per fathom; lode worth 101. per fathom. The 90 fm. level cross-cut, to drive south of the old level, and about 8 fms. west of the lode, by four men, at 41. 10s. per fathom; we expect to cut the same lode at this point that the lode is on in about 6 or 8 ft. further driving. This is an important point, and if when cut it is as good as it is in the lode, we can safely say that we have a good mine before us, after which we should advise a cross-cut to be put out in the 100, to intersect the same lode at a distance of about 3 or 4 fms. The 70 to drive east of shaft, by two men and two boys, at 31. per fathom; lode 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and letting out water freely, which is a favourable indication of nearing the caunter; and, looking at the character of the lode at present, I am induced to think that when the caunter is reached good deposits of copper ore will be discovered.

CARADON AND PHENIX CONSOLS.—W. Richards, April 10: The engine-shaft below the 50 is being sunk by a force of nine men, as fast as the nature of the ground will admit, the lode in the bottom of which is about 2 ft. wide, and contains more quartz, blende, and muffle, and good spots of copper ore. The ground in the cross-cut in the 50 is elvan of a favourable description, and moderately easy for progress. We expect to intersect the No. 2 lode about the end of May.

CARADON CONSOLS.—J. Bennetts, April 9: The lode in the 90 west continues of a very promising character, and producing about the same quantity of ore as last reported. The 80 west also presents very favourable indications, and is producing some good ore. The ground in the rise is somewhat harder than it has been, and the water in the shaft still very plentiful, and probably will so continue while we get such heavy rains.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Davis, April 10: We have not been able to do much at the engine-shaft during the past quarter, but it is progressing well now; the lode continues of the same size and character, and produces 30 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fm. No alteration in the lodes Nos. 2 and 3 (50) since my last. The lode in the 40 fm. level has fallen off a little in value this week, but the important point here is a little further on, where we expect this branch to join the main lode. The lode in the back of this level (40) continues to produce 20 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom.

CROWN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, April 10: We have commenced sinking the new shaft below the adit, on the north tin lode, set to eight men for the month, at 141. per fathom. The water-wheel and other machinery is working very satisfactorily.

CUDRA.—F. Puckey, A. Cundry, April 10: We shall complete the sinking of Walker's to the 142 by the end of the present week. We shall then at once commence to cut the pit in that level, also to cut the shaft from the 130 to the 142; this work will be urged on with all possible speed. In the 117 fm. level end of the shaft, we are driving in the kills by the side of the lode; the ground is still favourable for progress. We are putting up a rise in back of this level in the kills, under the lode, to communicate with the winze sinking below the 117, for the purpose of ventilation, and also for the advantage of stopping and taking away the tin ground at a less expense. In cutting out and stopping the lode in the 130, east of the cross-cut, the lode is very large; we have cut into it 12 ft., but have not yet reached the north wall; as far as seen, the lode is of great promise, and worth 401. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 117 we are only carrying down a portion of the south part of the lode, which part at the present time is disordered by some small iron branches, now worth for tin 101. per fm. In the lode in bottom of the same level, west of the winze, the lode is 9 ft. wide, worth 181. per fm.

DALE.—R. Nines, April 8: The water is now out of the old mine, and the 44 cross-cut commenced, which shall be pushed forward as fast as possible. The lode in the 117 is not yielding so well at this time.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—Thos. Neill, April 9: In the 24, west of cross-cut, the lode is large, and at present producing more spar and capel, which we would rather see than so much muffle. —William and Mary: The lode in the 22, west of engine-shaft, according to anticipation, is further improved, and is a very promising end; all the lode must come to the dressing floors. The lode in the rise in back of this level continues worth from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 46, east of whim-shaft, has not yet improved, but it has drained all the water from the eastern winze, in the bottom of the 34 fm. level, which looks as if we shall shortly have a change in the end of the lode. In the two lodes working in the bottom of the 34 fm. level the lode is producing 6 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 34 east is looking promising, and producing good stones of ore.

DEVON WHEAL LOPES.—J. Richards, April 10: In the 62, or bottom level, at the main engine-shaft, there remains some stuff yet to clear, which will be done, I hope, next week. In the back of the 50, east of footway winze, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, blende, muffle, and copper ore, a fine looking lode.

EAST CARN BREA.—Isaac Richards, April 10: Thomas's Engine-shaft.—No. 3 Lode: The lode in the 80 west is 1 ft. wide, composed principally of muffle, with a little copper ore. In the 80 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, consisting of capel, quartz, muffle, and a small portion of copper ore. Vincent's winze, in bottom of the 70 east, is communicated with the 80 below. The lode in the 70 east is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, muffle, and stones of ore. The lode in the 60 east is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, muffle, and a little copper ore. The lode in Morcombe's winze, in bottom of the 60 east, is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 50 east is 1 ft. wide, producing some saving work for copper ore.—Buckley's Shaft.—No. 6 Lode: The lode in the bottom of the 60 west, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 60 west is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 60 east is 3 ft. wide, consisting of fluor, capel, quartz, muffle, and copper ore, saving work. The lode in the 50 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of fluor, muffle, quartz, capel, and good stones of copper ore.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—J. Nancarrow, Wm. White, April 6: At our usual monthly survey to-day the following work was set:—Boorman's shaft to sink below the 94, by six men and three boys, at 181. per fathom. The 94 to drive east, by two men, at 71. per fathom; the lode is small. The 94 to drive west, by four men, at 71. per fathom; the lode is improved, 1 foot wide, yields tin to save, and is likely soon to be valuable. The 82 to drive east, by four men, at 31. per fathom; here, too, we have an important change, the lode has suddenly opened out much larger, contains tin to save, and is letting out more water than any other place in the mine. A rise above the 70, to two men, at 21. 15s. per fathom; this is in the cross-course. The 50 to drive east, by two men, at 61. 10s. per fm.; the end is opening tribute ground. The shallow level to drive by two men, at 11. 15s. per fathom. The carbonaceous lode below the 70, has recently been much smaller than usual, but is now increasing in size, worth 201. per fathom, and is likely to be more valuable shortly. We have set fourteen pitches to thirty-four men, at an average tribute of 10s. in 11. We sold on Thursday 4 tons 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. of black tin, realising 2541. 11s.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—C. Glasdon, April 11: The lode in the bottom of King's shaft is much the same as last reported, worth 51. per fm. In the 95, west of King's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide. In the bottom of this end there is a very good lode under the elvan, worth 91. per fm.; above the bottom of the end the lode is in the elvan-course, producing stones of ore; I think this lode will make some good bunches of copper ore above and below this elvan course as we get west towards the cross-course. In the 95, west of King's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, yielding stones of ore, but not enough to value. There is no lode taken down in the 85, west of King's shaft, since my last report.

EAST SNARFELL.—W. H. Rowe, April 9: The Glencliff shaft continues poor, but to-day there is a report coming in on the footwall, which, though of a coarse kind as yet is not at all unlike a "head rider," and I am in hopes of soon being able to report having entered another pipe of ore ground. I marked out to-day the site of a new shaft, should you approve of it. I have by mere accident heard that Capt. Nancarrow is to inspect this mine on Thursday; is it by your orders?

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—R. Pryor, R. P. Goldsworthy, R. Wearne, April 10: Saturday last was our pay and setting, which went off satisfactorily. The following is a copy of our setting, with remarks thereon:—Eastern Mine: The sinking of Phillips's engine-shaft being completed to the 30, below adit, we have set a fork to cut, preparatory to fixing a plunger lift, to six men, contract 91. The 20 to drive south of Phillips's, on the Guide, by two men, at 27s. 6d. per fm.; lode worth 31. per fm. We have intersected a branch of a very promising character. We shall push on the end with all speed to intersect Ageworth lode, which is likely to prove valuable, judging from its productiveness at and above the adit level. —Western Mine: Savell's engine-shaft to sink below the 76, by six men, at 121. per fm.; the lode is worth 111. per fm. The 76 to drive west from shaft, by two men, at 21. 5s. per fm.; lode worth 61. per fm. The lode in the back of the 76 west, by two men, at 40s.; lode worth 61. per fm. Stope in the back of the 62 west by two men, at 27s. 6d. per fm.; lode worth 41. per fm.—Buck Lode: The 62 to drive east, by two men, at 51. per fm.; lode worth 41. per fm. We expect to meet with a run of tin ground gone down from the 40 in a few fathoms. —Owl Lode: The 40 to drive north from shaft, by two men, at 41. per fm., and 5s. in 11. tribute. By extending this end we shall doubtless meet with the shoot of tin gone down from the 20. The 20 to drive south from Savell's, by two men, at 70s. per fm.; lode is worth 20s. much value, but an improvement is daily expected. The 20 north from west Buck shaft, and the lode in the back, are set on tribute at 8s. in 11. The 10 to drive north from same shaft, by two men, at 41. 10s. per fathom, and 5s. in 11. tribute; the lode is worth 81. per fathom. The adit level to drive north by two men, at 51. 5s. per fathom, and 5s. in 11. tribute; the lode is worth 61. per fm., and is promising for further improvement. The winze to sink below adit, by three men, at 71. 10s. per fathom; the lode is worth 81. per fathom. We expect to communicate with the 10 fm. level in a few days, which will throw open a valuable piece of ground. —North Lode: The 20 end to drive east, by two men, at 20s. per fm., and 13s. 4d. in 11. tribute; this end will open tribute ground. —Reddipper Lode: The 20 to drive east, by two men, at 21. 10s. per fm., and 10s. in 11. tribute; by continuing this end we shall get into the eastern mine (Wheal Widden part) at a depth of 70 fathoms from surface, being 20 fathoms below the deepest point attained by the late workers, which will obviate the necessity of sinking the shaft for the development of that part of the property. The water will be drained by our western pumping engine, the tinstuff will be discharged over our tramroads, and be drawn to surface by our winding engine, which is close to our stamps. The tinstuff will be taken from the floor to the stamps by means of tramroads, now in course of preparation. The 20 fm. level to drive east on Reddipper north lode, by one man, at 21. 10s., and 10s. in 11. tribute; this is a trial end in a piece of ground standing 70 fms. high; the appearance of the lode is very promising. We set 57 pitches to 110 men, varying from 4s. 6d. to 14s. in 11. tribute. Our machinery is in perfect working order, and all operations at surface progressing satisfactorily.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, April 10: The men are making very good progress with the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 95. The dropper has nearly fallen with the main part of the lode in the western end of the shaft, the both parts containing stones of ore. The lode in the 95 east is 1 ft. wide, principally quartz. The lode in the rise above the 95 west will produce full 2 tons of good ore to the fathom, and the winze sinking below the 85 is getting into the same kind of ore, and worth about 2 tons to the fathom. We are expecting to hole this nearly every day. The lode in the stope above this level (95) will yield from 1 to 1½ ton of ore to the fathom. The lode in the 75 east continues to produce muffle, peach, &c., which is letting out a great deal of water. I am induced to think that this is a very important and promising point. No other change. We hope to sample, on the 17th, about 150 tons of copper ore.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, April 9: In the 140 east we have cut through the lode into the north wall in the bottom of the level, which is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prun, peach, muffle, and a little copper ore, but not to value; the lode is decidedly a very promising one, and an improvement may take place in a few feet. In the 140 cross-cut, driving north, there are indications of a branch or lode, but two or three days will prove what it is. No other change.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, April 10: Homersham Shaft: The skip-road will be completed to the 150 by to-morrow; the cross-cut north cutting bottom trip-lap, &c., will be forced on with all dispatch. In the 140 cross-cut (Ede's), driving north, there are indications of the lode or branch, with an increase of water; the stratum is highly mineralised. In the 140 east the lode is full 4 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, prun, peach, muffle, and a little copper ore, and is letting out a great deal of water. Looking at the ground driven throughout in the 130, we fully anticipated to have seen a good lode at the present point in the 140, as there are many fathoms of ore ground in advance of the 140 end. In the 130 there are fair reasons to expect a good lode yet to be met with in the 140. In the 130 cross-cut, driving north, the ground is rather slow for progress.

—Telegram.—J. Goldsworthy, April 12: The 140 east men now up, with fine stones of ore; lode looking better. Particulars by post.

FRANK MILLS.—P. Nichols, J. Cornish, April 10: The east lode in the 145 north, continues very large, being still quite the size of the end, and rather more thickly impregnated with lead ore, and presenting strong indications of improvement. There is no change in the 130 cross-cut, west from east lode, and the same remark will apply to the 130 north, on the west lode. The two lodes in back of this level are yielding ½ ton and ¾ ton of lead ore per fm., respectively. We have resumed sinking the winze in bottom of this level, on the east lode, and the part being carried will yield ¼ ton per fathom. We have suspended the cross-cut east from the 115 north, on west lode, and resumed sinking the lode in the 145 north, which we have no alteration. The west lode, in the 100 north, is still in disordered ground, and unproductive. The 45 south, on east part of west lode, is producing stones of lead ore, and looking well for improvement. The lode in back of the 115 and 100 are each yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in back of the 45, in the north part of the mine, is yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fathom, on an average. We have no change in any other part of the mine.

FURSDON.—J. Collins, April 11: We calculate to hole the rise in back of the 21 east to the 115 in the course of a fortnight. There is no change in any other part of the mine since last week.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., April 7: The engine-shaft is being pushed with all possible vigour, and is down 9 fms. 1 ft. below the 60 fm. level. The lode in the 60 east is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the rise in back of the 60 west is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 50 is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. We calculate to communicate these points with each other in the course of eight or ten days. The lode in the 50, west from Moore's winze, is worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 50 end, in which we have no alteration, is not quite so good as last reported. The 50 east is progressing very satisfactorily on the north part of the lode towards the old dump. To-day will be our monthly setting, particulars of which I will forward in the early part of next week.

GLASGOW CARADON.—Wm. Taylor, April 9: There is no important change to notice in the 78 fm. level since last report. In the 65 west we have driven through a very good piece of lode, last valued at full 201. per fathom; but on Saturday we cut a cross-course, and the lode making good yield up to it. We are about to sink the cross-course, but the lode is above it, and it may take two or three days to open on the other side; I expect to find it equally good as this cross-course seems to be a feeder to the lode. As soon as we get the other leave of the lode we shall commence stopping the back, where we have a good lode. The cross-cut south continues to let out water, and the ground, as we are nearing the lode, is getting more peachy, and of a favourable character. No alteration to notice in the lodes or any other point this week.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—W. Rich, C. Barrow, April 10: The lode in the bottom of Sleggan's shaft, 101. per fathom, the length of shaft (14 ft.) is 101. per fm. The lode is not so easy for sinking as it has been; the lode is getting larger as we sink under the slide. No. 2 winze is down 11 fms. below the 70, and the lode in the bottom of it worth 251. per fathom. The lode in the 70 end, west of Sleggan's, is large and promising, but not rich at present. The 86, west of King's, is worth 61. per fathom. King's shaft, below the 86, is yielding saving work for copper. The 60, east of Butler's, is worth 51. per fathom, a very kindly lode, and ground easy for working; the price paid for driving is 31. 5s. per fm. The lode and pitches are without material alteration. Our next sale of copper will be 18 tons.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, April 9: The shaft is now 5 fms. below the 84, and the lode is about 2 ft. wide, worth about ½ ton of lead per fathom. In the 84, driving north, the lode is large; now 4 ft. wide, but, on the whole, poor, worth about 12 cwt. of lead to the fathom. The lode in the 73 south is 3 ft. wide, containing a small bit of ore, worth 6 cwt. of lead to the fathom, and promising to improve. In the 73 north we have commenced to sink a sunpabout 20 fms. from the shaft, having for its object ventilation, and opening out the ore ground for stopes. The lode in the roof of the 73 is worth about 15 cwt. of lead per fathom, and the lode in the 60 south will yield about 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. We have between 30 and 40 tons of ore dressed.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, April 6: Setting Report: We have the flat-rod working beautifully at No. 1 shaft. We have to-day broken from the 91. level, on this lode, good stones of rich silver-lead, and we have set a bargain to six men, to make the shaft complete to the bottom, or 9 fms. below the adit, at 55s. per fathom; this we expect will take one month, after which we intend sinking another 10 fms., and when we shall see the necessity of more men from surface, at which point we shall see in all probability, meet with lead. At the No. 2 shaft, sinking below the adit, has very much improved; it is worth fully ½ ton of good lead per fm., and letting out much more water, indicating, we think, a still further improvement shortly. We hope to get the shaft down to the 10 by Saturday evening, when next week we shall commence driving both north and south, where we anticipate opening out leady ground. The lode in the adit south is from 1 ft. to 1½ in. wide, principally white iron, with a small leader of lead all over the end—a most promising lode. The lode in the adit north is 1½ in. wide, composed of gossan and quartz, embedded in a very good lead kilias. We are at which point we shall see in all probability, meet with lead. At the No. 2 shaft, sinking below the adit, has very much improved; it is worth fully ½ ton of good lead per fm., and letting out much more water, indicating, we think, a still further improvement shortly. We hope to get the shaft down to the 10 by Saturday evening, when next week we shall commence driving both north and south, where we anticipate opening out leady ground. The lode in the adit south is from 1 ft. to 1½ in. wide, principally white iron, with a small leader of lead all over the end—a most promising lode. The lode in the adit north is 1½ in. wide, composed of gossan and quartz, embedded in a very good lead kilias. 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LUSITANIAN.—April 2. In the 110, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 116, east of same shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 90, east of Taylor's, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 100, west of Taylor's, is worth $\frac{3}{4}$ ton per fathom. In the 80 east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is composed of dry flookan. In the 80, west of No. 61 winze, the lode is worth $1\frac{1}{4}$ ton per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of River shaft, is composed of quartz mud and muddle, and there is a small stream of water coming out of it. In the 38, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is composed of flookan, with a small branch of rich grey ore in it, but not in quantities to value. The lode in the 28, west of Perez' shaft, is composed of quartz and small stones of iron. In the 18, west of same shaft, the lode is composed of quartz and small stones of iron. In the 10, south of same small quartzes. The lode at River shaft is composed of flookan. In the 60, north of Oak engine-shaft, the lode is composed of quartz, slightly impregnated with lead. In the 70, east of slide lode, the lode is composed of flookan and quartz, with a branch of ore worth $\frac{3}{4}$ ton per fm. The 28, east of Slide lode, is composed of quartz and country. The 50 cross-cut, south of Taylor's, is very hard, at a little speedier. In the 60 cross-cut, south of Taylor's, the ground is a hard yellow gneiss. In the 100 cross-cut, south of Taylor's, the ground has much iron pyrites, which appears on the ground in much affected places. It is probable we have no defunct walls to show the regularity of a lode; it all appears to be unsettled. The lode in the stopes above the adit, west of Perez' shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes above the 18, west of Fonsaca's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes above the 28, east and west of No. 58 winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes above the 60, west of Joaquin's winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes above the 80, east of Dominguez winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 80, west of Joaquin's winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 80, west of Ernesto's winze, is worth $\frac{3}{4}$ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes below the 90, west of River shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes above the 90, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes above the 90, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes above the 50, east of Norte's winze, the lode is worth $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fathom. In the stopes above the 100, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth $1\frac{1}{4}$ ton per fathom. In the stopes above the 80, east of No. 61 winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes above the 80, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes above the 40, east of Trevaña's winze, the lode is worth $1\frac{1}{4}$ ton per fathom. In the stopes above the 50, west of Machado's winze, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes below the 60, west of Campino's winze, the lode is worth $1\frac{1}{4}$ ton per fm. In the stopes above the 28, west of Mill lode, the lode is worth $1\frac{1}{4}$ ton per fm. In the stopes above the 38, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode

is worth 3½ ton per fm. In the stope above the 50, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm.—Carvalhal Mine: In the 40, west of incline shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide on the south side, and 6 in. wide on the north side, all being composed of quartz and muddle, with spots of lead. The 40 east is composed of quartz, mixed with country. The 30 east is composed of country, quartz, and a branch of lead, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 20 west is composed principally of muddle. In the 10 west the lode is composed of quartz and gossan. The lode in the stope above the 20, east of incline shaft, is worth 5 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the stope above the 20, east of No. 3 winze, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the stope above the 20, west of incline shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm.—Figueroa Mine: The ground at Henty's shaft is much the same as when last reported on, at times being obliged to use powder. The water has much increased, but we hope it will decrease again as the weather becomes dry.

ROSSA GRANDE.—B. Brokenshar, Feb. 25: The adit has been advanced this month 2 fms. 3 ft., making the distance driven by us about 20 fms., or a total length of level road its mouth 69 fms. The air getting now very impure to work in, I have decided on putting in the air-machine immediately, and open abroad the lode already cut, and advised in my letters of Sept. 26 and October 25 last, carefully examining and saving the whole of the lode stone for sampling it, and driving eastwards. From the appearance of the cross-cut end I think it is near another branch or lode, which I will prove; I know there is a branch ahead, which can be seen at the surface, south of the main lode, and if the lode already passed through proves to be the right one, it will not be far to cut it.—Second Workings: A large piece of the lode has been cleared of the superincumbent rubbish, and is now in order to commence sinking and stopping to raise stone for the new stamps, which has already worked a few rounds, but will not be in proper order to yield produce for another month, as there are many things yet to complete, and will require some time to beat in its bed, the ground at the present being very soft, from so much rain. After that period I hope to continue stamping without much let, or stoppages—i.e., if I can purchase the mules in time to carry the stone. The water has been brought home in rego A, but its having been renewed in many places causes a great leakage, and must be staunch with thick muddy water before we shall have the full supply. At present we have sufficient to work the 12 heads from rego B alone, and I hope, with the assistance of rego A, to have enough for that number of heads in the dry season. The machine is as good as can be put up, and that I ever saw. All that is required now is the gold which, with your patience and my perseverance, we shall endeavour to obtain as quick as circumstances will allow.

RHENISH CONSOLS.—Capt. Sweet: For the purpose of finding the south lead lode we have opened the western side of the cross-cut, and about 5 lachters back from the present forebreast, and for 3 ft. in the side, the country was intersected with small veins of copper, but the end is now in a somewhat clear country, and we are now extending the cross-cut in this, with the object of finding the lode. I have no doubt now we are free from the copper branches we shall shortly find it. There is no improvement in the eastern drive on the south lode. We have four men rising in the back of the 10, towards the old shaft. The drive on the north lode at the adit level is without any alteration, the lode being very regular and well defined. The drive at the 10 lachter level west has greatly improved; a piece of lode is now uncovered for about 6 ft. long, which will be taken down in a day or two, when I will let you know its quality. As the adit end is now extending upwards of 10 lachters of ore ground, I am hoping the 10 end will lay open valuable backs. Pittar's sink has been deepened about 3 ft. since you were here, the lode being still worth fully 4 tons per lachter, and Sweet's sink is equally as good as it has been. The bottom end at the 17 lachter level is not improved, though I think the ground is a little easier.

CEFN BRWYNNO MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The object of this company is to purchase and work more effectually the Cefn Brwynno Lead Mine, situate in the rich mineral district of Cardiganshire.

The mine is now in good working order, and has ample plant and machinery for carrying it on to any reasonable extent. The capital is, therefore, required exclusively for pushing on the operations underground.

Upwards of 60,000 lb. worth of ore has been sold from the deposits already met with, which have extended for about 200 fms. in length, and some good profits have been divided.

The deepest level (92 fms.) is worth in the present east end about 20l. per fm., and in the west end the lode contains ore, and is expected to greatly improve in a few fathoms further driving, as it will be under the good run of ore ground gone down in the bottom of the level above. Others levels are also productive, and in driving them into new ground there are excellent prospects of fresh discoveries being made.

There are two parallel lodes which have not yet been worked. One is about 35 fms. to the north of the main workings, and a cross-cut in the 20 has already been driven towards it 45 fms., leaving only about 10 fms. to reach it. It has been partially wrought for about 40 fms. In the adit, and produced some good ore. This lode is likely in a short time to increase the value of the mine considerably.

The other lode is about 72 fms. to the south, and holds out the prospect of yielding large deposits of ore when developed.

The grant of this valuable property extends about two miles from east to west on the course of the lodes, and three quarters of a mile from north to south, and is secured under lease for 25 years, at the very moderate royalty of 1-15th, without any fixed rent.

The mine is amply supplied with surface water, sufficient for every necessary purpose, and is also provided with an excellent plant of machinery, driven by water-power, requisite for all mining operations, as shown by reports from several highly respectable mine agents of long practical knowledge of the district, each holding important trust under the eminent firm of Messrs. J. Taylor and Sons.

There has been laid out nearly 9000l. in the erection of the efficient plant of machinery, buildings, water-courses, and bringing up a deep adit level, independent of the money expended in opening the mine.

By a vigorous system of working, which the limited capital hitherto at command has prevented, it is fully believed that in a very short time good profits will be realised. The mine is just in that state that valuable discoveries may be made any day, and good profits may be realised without much delay. Good mines (particularly those of lead) will come more and more into favour for investment, while the present disastrous state of things in railways and financial companies continue.

The following statistics of the mines in the immediate neighbourhood will illustrate the successful results of mining enterprise in the locality, seldom equalled in any other district:

CWMYSTWTH MINE, with a capital of 7680l., has paid 47,000l. in dividends; and shares at the original cost of 60l. are now in demand at 120l. each.

The LISBURN MINE, with a capital of 7500l., have paid in dividends 193,000l., and shares at the original cost of 18l. 15s. are now in demand at 160l. each.

GOGINAN MINE, with a capital of 500l., has paid in dividends from 60,000l. to 80,000l.

EAST DARREN MINE, with a capital of 9600l., has paid in dividends 41,000l.; and shares at original cost of 32l. are now worth 100l. each.

CWM ERFIN MINE, with a capital of 6500l., has paid in dividends 18,000l.; and shares at original cost of 7l. 13s., are now worth 20l. each.

The total amount of paid-up capital of the above five mines being rather below 32,000l., has realised 358,000l. in dividends; and the present value of the mines is about 107,000l., or full 3½ times the amount of the capital expended. To these may be added the Bwlch Consols, South Darren, and Bronfloyd Mines, each producing profitable results, and in a short time there is little doubt but Cefn Brwynno will rival the most successful of all the mines in the district.

There are 3000 shares, of 5l. each, of which only 2l. has to be paid at present. The undertaking is being organised by Mr. MURCHISON, of No. 8, Austinfriars, London, from whom full particulars can be obtained, including a section of the workings and reports by the managing agents of Goginan, Lisburne, Cwm Erfin, and East Darren Mines.

CARDIGANSHIRE MINES.—It does not seem to be sufficiently recognised by the public that this county has contained for centuries the most celebrated lead mining district in the kingdom, and that at the present day it possesses more rich lead mines than within similar limits in any other part of the country. These properties pay more steadily and permanently than is usually the case, and we have good authority for stating that, on the whole, lead mining in Cardiganshire is just now in a more prosperous state than it has been for the last 30 years.

NEW QUEBRADA COMPANY.—The directors have been for some time in negotiation with contractors to complete the line of railway from Tucacas to the mines, and the terms of the contract have just been arranged. All matters in dispute with reference to the title are settled, and the whole of the shares taken up and the calls paid. The nature of the contract and a general statement of the formation and progress of the company up to the present time will be submitted to the shareholders at a special general meeting, to be held towards the end of the present month.

THE RUSSIAN (VYKOUNSKY) IRONWORKS COMPANY.—Mr. Pawle (chairman of the committee of dissident shareholders) has forwarded a copy of a letter received from the secretary of the company, in which it is stated—"That the directors having received counsel's opinion that they may safely issue the debentures, notwithstanding the decision in Kincaid's case, the debentures will be delivered on application in exchange for their certificates."

The nuggets found on the property of the DE LERY GOLD MINING COMPANY continue to increase in number and size. Mr. Pope, the Government Gold Mining Inspector, now reports the finding of a new one, weighing 50½ ozs. Great excitement has been created in Quebec, in consequence of Mr. Glover, a director of the company, having shown the nuggets themselves in that city. The nuggets are described as resembling a lady's hand—thick and round at one end, and tapering at the other—and are of the estimated value of 1600l. and 2000l. respectively. They were taken out on March 21, from a pit sunk on the Gilbert river, on lot 16 in the De Lery concession of the Bigaud Vaudreuil seignory, at a depth of 18 ft.

With the Journal of last week a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was published, which contains—the Royal School of Mines: Lectures by Prof. Warrington Smyth—Proceedings of the South Wales Institute of Engineers—Accident Policies of Mining Engineers—Sunlight in the Mines—Coal in Australia: the Lambton Colliery—Pneumatic Hammer—the Hot-Air Engine—Statistics of Copper Ore Sales—Distillation of Gold and Silver by Superheated Steam—Peat Fuel Manufacture—&c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, APRIL 12, 1867.

COPPER.		IRON.	
Best selected, p. ton	82 0 0	Per ton.	
Tough cake and tile	80 0 0	Bars Welsh, in London	6 10 0
Sheathing & sheets	83 0 0	Ditto, to arrive	6 10 0
Boils	84 0 0	Nail rods	7 0 0
Bottoms	88 0 0	Staf. in London	7 10 0
Old (Exchange)	70 0 0	Bars ditto	7 10 0
Burra Burra	83 0 0	Hoops ditto	8 12 0
Wire	per lb. 0 1 0	Sheets, single	9 10 0
Tubes	per lb. 0 1 0	Pig No. 1, in Wales	4 5 0
BRASS.		Refined metal, ditto	4 0 0
Sheets	per lb. 10d. —	Bars, common ditto	5 15 0
Wire	per lb. 8½d. —	Do. mch. Tyneor Tees	6 10 0
Tubes	per lb. 11d. —	Do. railway, in Wales	5 15 0
SPELTER.		Do. Swed. in London	10 7 0
Yellow Metal Sheath, p. lb.	7½d. —	To arrive	10 10 0
Sheets	per ton. 7 d. —	Pig No. 1, in Clyde	2 14 0
Foreign on the spot	21 0 0	Do. f.o.b. Tyneor Tees	2 9 0
" to arrive	21 0 0	Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2 6 0
ZINC.		Railway chairs	5 10 0
In sheets	28 0 0	" spikes	11 0 0
TIN.		Indian Charcoal Pigs,	
English blocks	92 0 0	in London p. ton.	7 0 0
Do., bars (in barrels)	93 0 0	STEEL.	
Do., refined	95 0 0	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	14 0 0
Banca	293 0 0	(hammered)	16 0 0
Straits	85 0 0	Ditto, in faggots	16 10 0
TIN-PLATES.		English, spring	19 0 0
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1 10 0	QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6 17 0
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1 16 0	LEAD.	
IC Ditto, 2d quality	1 6 0	English Pig, com.	19 15 0
IC Ditto, 3d quality	1 12 0	Ditto, L.B.	20 0 0
IC Ditto	1 4 0	Ditto, W.B.	20 0 0
IX Ditto	1 10 0	Ditto, ordinary soft	20 0 0
Canada plates, p. ton	13 10 0	Ditto, sheet	20 15 0
Ditto, at works	12 10 0	Ditto, red lead	20 15 0
		Ditto, white	27 0 0
		Ditto, patent shot	23 0 0
		Spanish	19 2 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

† A Derbyshire quotation: not generally known in the London market.

REMARKS.—The position of commercial affairs is at present seriously affected by the state of the political horizon, which is just now very cloudy. The Luxemburg question seems calculated from all appearances sooner or later to lead to a war between France and Prussia, and from the state of feeling now exhibited by the former there appears little hope that this rupture will be prevented, while the position taken by the latter power is not at all calculated to encourage hopes of peace. The unsatisfactory state of our relations with Spain also, and the unwillingness shown by her to accept the ultimatum of our Government, together with the reported withdrawal of our Ambassador from Madrid, are not by any means reassuring. These circumstances, together with rumours of the insecure position of some large financial houses in Paris, combined at the commencement of the week to produce quite a panic on the Stock Exchange, and caused a considerable fall in prices, from which it still suffers. All these various untoward events act most unfavourably upon the Metal Market, and render any improvement at present quite out of the question. We are, therefore, not surprised to find that the metal trade still continues very dull and lifeless; and we can hardly expect, so long as these rumours of wars are abroad, that any other feature will be presented. In the uncertainty that prevails many buyers are rendered quite indisposed to give out their orders, while others wait with a view of seeing whether any alteration will occur in prices. It is to be hoped that events will soon take some decided course, and that the present state of uncertainty may not continue.

COPPER.—The amount of business transacted in this metal continues to be very limited, and prices are uncertain. A parcel of Kapunda has been sold at 87½. A large arrival of Chili slabs has taken place at Liverpool, which has tended to flatten the market; the present quotation is 72½.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the orders continue far below the capability of the works, although there is more doing than at the commencement of the year. The continental demand is checked by the uncertainty which the Luxemburg affair has created, and owing to the pecuniary pressure on the railway companies, their orders are very limited. The second Quarterly Meeting of Ironmasters was held at Birmingham on Thursday; the attendance was good, and the trade was well represented. It was not expected that the amount of business would be large. The apprehensions entertained of unfavourable complications between France and Prussia, together with the doubtful aspect of political affairs at home, alike helped to depress the trade in its present sensitive condition; nevertheless, matters looked rather more cheerful than was anticipated. The quantity of finished iron sold was under the average certainly, but there was a steady trade doing, and producers seemed less anxious to press orders. A demand for a large quantity of finished iron, on account of the East Indies and Australia, is said to be certain; and this alone contributed to the better feeling prevalent at the meeting. In Wales there is no improvement to record in home business; and as long as the railway companies are embarrassed for want of adequate capital, but little vitality can be expected to prevail in the home trade. In Swedish iron a good demand continues to exist. In Scotch pig-iron the disquieting rumours on the Continent have affected the market, but though business has been only moderate, prices have not much altered. The last price received from Glasgow was 52s. cash.

LEAD.—The market is decidedly firmer, and prices have slightly advanced; the demand continues very good.

TIN.—The market generally is very inactive, with a tendency to lower prices. English is very quiet. Foreign continues dull, and transactions are both unfrequent and very limited. Straits was sold early in the week at 88½, and there were soon after sellers at 87½ to 87½. 10s. cash, but without, however, finding buyers, and the price has now gone down to 85½, 85½. 10s. cash.

SPELTER has now become dull, and with the expectation of the usual spring arrivals prices have become lower, notwithstanding the comparatively small stock. For parcels on the spot we cannot now quote above 21½.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers are fairly off for orders, and the works are in regular employ.

STEEL.—A considerable business has lately been done in this article for arrival.

QUICKSILVER.—The demand is only limited.

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 12.—Bylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says:—

There is a better trade in manufactured iron, as well as in pigs, which are 1s. 3d. better, following on the quarterly meeting on Thursday.

The week opened with a panic on the Stock Exchange, almost as bad as that of last year. For some time many stocks were unsaleable at any price, while others dropped 3 and 4 per cent., and the Funds 1 per cent. This state of affairs naturally affected the markets generally, but there has not been any panic in the MINING SHARE MARKET, although business has been duller, and prices on the whole not so firm, especially in tin mines, these being also affected by a fall of 2½ in the standard for that metal. West Chiverton have been very largely dealt in, and leave off 71 to 73; the 100, east of Hawke's, is worth 60l. per fm.; the 100, west of Hawke's, 80l. per fm. In the 110 the cross-cut is producing some good stones of lead and blende, and water very strong—quite equal to the lode in the upper levels where cut into at Hawke's; the 80 west, 60l. per fm. Wheel Chiverton shares have been flat, at 6 to 6½; Chiverton shares largely dealt in, but leave off 5½ to 5½; Chontales shares have been firmer, at 2½ to 2½. Prince of Wales leave off at 55s. to 57s. 6d., buyers; the 2½

port is the best received for a long time past, the points in operation in the aggregate being valued at 205½. per fm.; the 55 west is worth 70l. per fm.; the 45 west, 50l. to 55l., and as the 45 is a long way ahead of the 55 the extraordinary richness of the 55 is a great point; it shows, also, that the bottom level is the richest in the mine. Cliff-ford Amalgamated, 5 to 5½; Cook's Kitchen, 9 to 10; Drake Wall, 8s. to 10s. East Caradon, 6 to 6½; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 968½. 12s. 9d. on the quarter, and a dividend of 2s. per share was declared, leaving 2693½. 7s. 2d. in hand; we have no report of the mine. East Basset, 17 to 19; East Carn Brea, 2½ to 2½; East Lovell, 8 to 8½; East Grenville, 2½ to 2½; Frank Mills, 2½ to 2½; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18; Great North Downs, 3½ to 4; Great North Laxey, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Great Wheel Vor have declined to 18. 19. Great Retallack, 3 to 3½; the flat-rods have been put to work at No. 1 shaft, and the lode in the 9 fm. level yields rich silver-lead; at No. 2 shaft, driving is about being commenced in the 10 fm. level, north and south, to open leady ground seen in the adit; a winze below the adit is estimated at 1 ton per fm.; since this report the shaft is worth ½ ton of lead per fm. Herodsfoot, 32 to 34; Okel Tor, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Prosper United, 3 to 3½; Providence Mines, 29 to 31; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 35s. to 40s.

North Crofty, 4 to 4½; at the meeting held on the 4th the accounts showed a profit on four months' working up to the end of December of 841½. 6s. 6d., and after charging January labour cost, a balance of 364½. 14s. 10d. was left in hand. In the next four months the agents calculate to raise 85 tons of tin, which will leave a good profit. In the 183 end, 32 fathoms east of Praed's shaft, the lode is opening out a good course of tin, and worth 45½. per fathom. South Caradon, 310 to 320. Marke Valley, 4½ to 4½; at the meeting a dividend of 3s. per share was declared. The accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 1991½. 16s. 10d., and a profit on the quarter of 1729½. 16s. 3d. The different levels in the mine continue to produce large quantities of ore, with every prospect of a continuance. Wheel Buller, 24 to 26; the 92, east of Stevens's shaft, is worth 15½. per fathom; the 80 west, 12½. per fathom; the 80 east, 30l. per fathom; the winze is worth 30l. per fathom: total value of points in operation, 1600l. per fathom in the aggregate. North Treskerby, 1½ to 1½; at the meeting held on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit of 42½. 10s. 6d. in two months, and a balance in hand of 766½. 1s. 10d. The report states that, although the ends are not at present rich, yet the 120 east has been laying open profitable ground, and looking at the good ore ground driven through in the 100 and 110, still in advance of this end, together with the prospects of the western ground, &c., the agents consider the chances of success are still of a most encouraging character. Carn Camborne, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; at the meeting, held on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 556½. 0s. 11d., and a call of 6d. per share was made. As the mine becomes further developed the agents have every confidence of its becoming a good property. South Condurrow, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Tincroft, 12½ to 13; West Caradon, 7½ to 8½; West Seton, 13s. to 140; Wheel Basset, 62½ to 65; Wheel Grenville, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Wheel Mary Ann, 13 to 14; Wheel Seton, 100 to 105, ex dividend of 2½. 10s. per share; Wheel Uny, 25s. to 30s.; Rose and Chiverton, 5½ to 6½; North Chiverton, 4½ to 5. East Russell shares dropped to 2½, but rose on account of an improvement in the 140 to 2½, 3.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been active. A very large business has been done in West Chiverton, and an advance to 71½, 72½ has been established. The lode is being cut into in the 110, and the indications are of a very favourable character. Chiverton shares are steady at 8½. Chiverton Moor shares are unaltered, at 5½ to 5½; the shares are again in mon favour. Great Laxey shares are steady, at 17½ to 18½; a considerable number of shares have changed hands. North Crofty shares have been rather less firm. North Chiverton shares command a premium. At a meeting held in Chester yesterday all the unalotted shares in Rhosmor were taken up. At Westminster the works are being rapidly executed. West Caradon Mine has several points of importance that promise success. Prince of Wales shares have been free from fluctuation, at 54s. to 56s., and the mine is favourably reported on. Chontales shares are firmer, at ½ to ½ dis.; Frontin, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; St. John del Rey, 55½ to 56. Changes in prices otherwise are unimportant.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 1586 tons of ore were sold, realising 6557½. 1s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 111½. 12s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 47. 2s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 97 tons 17 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Mar. 14	1424	111 13 0	5½	43 11 6	138. 1d.	265 11
" 21	8928	114 8 0	6½	4 8 0	141	70 10
" 28	2426	108 19 0	7½	5 4 0	13 8	61 10
Apr. 1	3025	119 8 0	6½	4 7 6	13 6½	67 10
" 8	1586	111 12 0	6½	4 2 6	13 5	67 10

Compared with last week's sale, the standard is about stationary. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 2½, and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 4d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2166 tons of ore were sold, realising 26,625½. 6s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 93½. 1s. 6d.; average produce, 17½; average price per ton, 12½. 5s. 10d.; quantity of fine copper, 373 tons 13 cwt. The following are the particulars of the last two sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
March 5	1850	115 6 0	5½	11 3 8	148. 10d.	271 11
April 2	2166	93 1 0	17½	12 5 10	14 3	71 11

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 3½, 5s., and in the price per ton of ore 11s. There will be no sale on April 23.

The Standards of Tin Ore were reduced on Saturday 2s. per cwt., and on Friday (yesterday) they were further reduced 2s. on common and 3s. on fine, they are now as follows:—Common, 81s.; superior common, 82s.; fine, 83s.; superior fine, 84s.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The dealings in mining securities during this week have been on a fair average scale, although great dullness is still the prevailing tone on the Dublin Stock Exchange, and for the first days of the week there was a gradual improvement in prices for mining shares; but at the date of our correspondent's letter the supply for sale considerably exceeded the demand, the consequence of which is a general temporary decline. Mining Company of Ireland (7½. paid), which stood on Wednesday last at 17½. for cash and account, were finally done at 16½. to 16½. 15s. Wicklow Copper (2½. 10s. paid), which for several weeks past was steady at 24½, have just been dealt in to a small extent at 23½. 10s.; Carysfort shares dropped from 5s. 6d. to 5s.; and Connore shares, which had been at 13s. 6d., could not be sold at 12s. 6d. Other mines were neglected altogether, with every prospect, however, of a speedy recovery in the mining share market generally.

The Wicklow Copper Mine Company held their usual half-yearly general meeting, on Saturday, at their offices in Dublin, Mr. Edward Wright, LL.D., the Chairman of the company, presiding. In last week's Journal we have already given the principal figures of the company's accounts, and a copy of the reports by the board of directors, and by Mr. Edward Barnes, J.P., the resident managing director, which show that the company's workings during their financial half-year ending March 1 last resulted in a net profit of 19,964½. 5s. 4d., which enabled the board to recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 80 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, carrying forward to credit of next year the sum of 2464½. 5s. 6d., and 5000l. to the indemnity fund, providing for possible bad debts. Both the reports above referred to being explicit on all the points of interest, there remained but very little for the Chairman's address to the shareholders, excepting the usual congratulations on the very favourable financial results of the company's operations, and on their satisfactory prospects for the future. With reference to the latter, we feel even stronger than the Chairman expressed, the vast importance of the interesting fact that, according to Mr. Barnes's report, the mine is looking exceedingly well at its greatest depth (100 fms. below adit), and at the most western point of the company's mine, where a new shaft is already sunk 150 fms. to the west of the most western part of the North Mine, and which at the depth of 25½ fms. "continues to go through favourable ground." Mr. Barnes deserves, as usual, great credit for the concise and very clear character of his re-

port; but we think it would be a great improvement if future reports were accompanied by a plan and sections of the mines on a small scale. The dividend proposed by the directors was unanimously agreed to. The Cornorree Mining Company also held a half-yearly general meeting on March 30, at their offices in Dublin, Mr. Edward Potrell in the chair. The proceedings were not of much interest, except so far as they concerned the shareholders. From the Chairman's explanations, it appears that on Jan. 31, 1866, the company had in hand in cash, ore bills, and ores unsold, the value of £331, and this year amounted to £219, 15s. 9d., giving a total of £365, 15s. 9d.; but the working expenses for the same period having been £357, 2s. 1d., a loss of about £100, had been sustained, and the expenses for the last three months having amounted to £109, a balance of some hundreds under that sum was left in the company's favour. On the other hand, the directors have been enabled to contract for the sale of 9000 tons of ore, and to make arrangements for the delivery of 4500 tons during the months of March, April, and May. An amendment by Mr. P. Cogan, and seconded by Mr. T. Bailey, to the effect of rejecting the directors' report and statement of accounts, and appointing a committee of investigation, was negatived by a large majority.

The NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON SILVER-LEAD MINE shares have been well applied for, and, as will be seen from the advertisement in another column, notice has been given that the application list will be finally closed on Tuesday for London, and on the day following for the country. It appears that the list of shareholders already includes men of the highest position in the county of Cornwall.

At the Wicklow Copper Mine Company meeting on April 6 (Dr. Edward Wright in the chair), the directors' report and statement of accounts were received and adopted. A dividend of £100, (£1 per share), free of income-tax, was declared, and the proceedings terminated, with the usual complimentary votes. The reports appeared in last week's Journal.

At Marke Valley Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. F. R. Fisher in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending February showed a credit balance of £167, 3s. 9d. The profit on the three months' working was £129, 16s. 3d. A dividend of £150, (3s. 6d. per share) was declared. Capt. John Truscott reported that the various levels continue to produce large quantities of ore, with every prospect of a continuance.

At East Caradon Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a profit on the three months' working of £68, 12s. 9d. A dividend of £14, 8s. (2s. per share) was declared, and £54, 4s. 8d. carried to credit of next account.

At the Bedford United Mines meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. A. Buckley in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of £51, 19s. An estimated account of payments and receipts before the meeting, to be held in July, showed an estimated balance in favour of the mine of £61, 9s. 8d.

At North Trekerby Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for January and February showed a credit balance of £60, 14s. 10d., and a profit on the two months' working of £42, 10s. 6d. Capt. H. Pryor, J. Trengrove, and T. Jenkin reported that they consider their chances are still of the most encouraging character.

At Carn Camborne Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. M. Phillips in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending February showed a credit balance of £22, 18s. 10d., and a balance of assets over liabilities of £56, 0s. 11d. A call of 6d. per share was made. Capt. John Truscott reported that as the mine becomes developed they have every confidence of its being a good property.

At South Wheal Seton meeting, on April 4, the accounts for the three months ending February showed a debit balance of £74, 11s. 4d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Thanks were voted to Mr. Bassett, for granting a renewal of the lease for 21 years, from Jan. 1, 1867. Captains Charles Thomas, Malachi Bath, and John Thomas reported that they are pleased to observe some change for the better in the mineral character of the rock (the geological conditions) as they get deeper, which induces them to hope for further improvement by perseverance in sinking.

At West Rose Down Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. F. R. Fisher in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending February showed a credit balance of £64, 9s. 10d. A call of 12s. 6d. per share was made. Captain John Truscott reiterates his oft-expressed opinion of the mine becoming a good one when the lodes are fairly developed.

At Spearn Moor Mine meeting, on April 4, the accounts showed a debit balance of £91, 8s. 4d. Capt. Bennetts and Ellis say: "We have employed on the mine 58 men and 5 boys, tribute averaging 14s. 6d. in 16. Our returns of tin for the forthcoming quarter we consider will be about the usual quantity." Mr. S. Higgs, the purser, says: "At the present low price for tin the mine is yielding profit, and at a price anything like an average (and which may now from all appearances be reasonably expected) it would give good dividends to the shareholders."

At Cregbrow and Penkevil United Mines meeting, on April 5, the accounts for the six months ending January showed a profit of £24, 16s. 7d., and reducing the general debit balance to £1, 6s. 2d. Mr. Francis Pryor was appointed the general superintendent of the mine, at a salary of 21s. per month. Capt. Blight and Cook say: "We have five pairs of tributaries, working at tributaries varying from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in 16. We have now broken on the mine and at stamps, in the way of dressing, about 7 tons of black tin, and estimate our returns for the future will be much the same as they have been during the past six months, which, at the present price of tin, will place us in a still better position at the end of that period."

At North Wheal Crofty meeting, on April 4, the accounts showed a profit on the four months' working of £41, 6s. 6d. Mr. Almond E. Paul having tendered his resignation as purser of the mine, Mr. William Watson, of Plymouth, was unanimously appointed, at a salary of 10s. per month; the salary of Messrs. Vivian and Son, the managers, to be in future 9s. 9s. per month; and the salary of Capt. Wm. Thomas 10s. per month. Capt. J. Vivian, W. C. Vivian, W. Thomas, jun., and G. Bennetts say: "We consider the mine is doing well, and we are confident that it will be a good property." Mr. William Watson, the purser, says: "It has been deemed desirable to place the financial position of the mine on as sound a basis as possible, previous to the commencing of payment of dividends, and therefore an additional month's labour cost (for January) has been charged in the accounts to-day."

At the Nevada Silver Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Birt in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted. Details will be found in another column.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows no greater changes than might reasonably have been expected, considering that it includes the payment of the dividends and the variation which that payment usually leads to. In the ISSUE DEPARTMENT there is shown a decrease in the notes issued of £25,515, represented by a corresponding decrease in the coin and bullion on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown a decrease in the "rest" of £55,436, in the "public deposits" of £2,908,503, and in the "seven day and other bills" of £865, 8s. 7d., from which must be deducted the increase in the other deposits of £1,254,460; leaving a net decrease on the liability side of £2,297,247. This is represented on the assets side by a decrease in "Government securities" of £2,517, and in the "other securities" of £1,791,186, = £2,975,703; showing a decrease in the total reserve of £221,847.

On the Stock Exchange an increased amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Clifford Amalgamated, 6½, 6¼; East Caradon, 6¼; Prince of Wales, 2¼; Great Wheal Vor, 18, 18½, 18; Great Laxey, 17½; East Wheal Grenville, 2¼; East Wheal Russell, 2½, 2¼, 2½; West Chiverton, 7¼; Grenville, 1.—In Colonial and Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, £1, 10s.; Don Pedro North del Rey, £1, 10s.; St. John del Rey, 55, 55; Chontales, 27-16ths; 2¼, 2¼; United Mexican, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2½-16ths; Anglo-Brazilian, 1.

COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond (April 12) write: "Beyond a few transactions in Chili bars at 72½, spot and to arrive, there is no business in the article to report. At the close prices all descriptions are weak at our quotations, which show a fall of 10s. to 12s. all round. There have been heavy arrivals of copper produce, and there is no general demand. The market is getting into a serious position, for while, on the one hand, stock accumulates, there seems, on the other hand, less and less inclination to purchase, as prices fall. Meanwhile those who look for higher rates must, we fear, be content to wait for a revival of demand, or a falling off in the shipments from Chili for a considerable time. We regret to say, however, we see no symptom yet of either of these events occurring."

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week only amount to 95 ships. The demand for house coals has steadily improved, and to-day, on the strike of the engine-men on the North-Eastern lines of railway, prices rose 6d. to 1s. per ton. Hartley's were also in better request, and advanced 6d. Haswell Wallsend, 19s.; Original Hartlepool Wallsend, 19s.; East Hartlepool, 18s. 6d.; Caradoc Wallsend, 17s. 3d.; Gosforth Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Tunstall Wallsend, 16s. 6d. per ton. Unsold, 12 cargoes; at sea, 35 ships.

Mr. Scott, register of the Coal Market, states that more than 4,000,000 tons of coal go through the streets of London for delivery within four miles of Charing-cross in a year—about 14,000 tons a day.

INSPECTION OF COLLIERIES.—At a meeting of the Town Council of Sheffield, on Saturday, the General Purposes Committee brought up a memorial to the Queen, which they had substituted for a petition which had been referred to them. The memorial had reference to the inspection of coal mines. Its opening sentences refer to the recent explosion at the Oaks Colliery, and to the deplorable loss of life which ensued. It is stated that at the extensive coal mines in the same district no explosion, except those of a very slight character, had occurred, from which it is clear that by proper means being adopted such calamities as that at the Oaks Colliery may be avoided. The fact that the Inspector had not been down the Oaks pit for years is repeated, and reference is made to the recommendation of the coroner's jury, to the effect that a more strict inspection is desirable. The memorial suggests the appointment of a number of chief inspectors, and under them such a number of sub-inspectors as would

ensure a constant underground inspection of each colliery at least once in every twenty-eight days. It is suggested that the sub-inspectors should be colliery viewers or under-viewers of not less than ten years' standing, and that they should have power to prohibit working in any part of a colliery which they find highly charged with inflammable gas. The sub-inspector should have power to enforce all lawful rules and regulations, should report the result of each examination to his chief, and forward a copy of such report to the proprietors of the mine. In order that the sub-inspectors might feel a sense of responsibility, it is suggested that the chief inspector should have power, in case of an explosion, to suspend or to withdraw altogether the certificate of fitness which each sub-inspector should receive from the Board of Trade.

RATING OF METALLIFEROUS MINES.—That the metalliferous mines are to be rated to the relief of the poor appears to be now settled by the House of Commons. Mr. Kendall, Mr. Wyld, and other members agreed that all mines should be rated, but questioned the policy of rating them upon such a principle as that now proposed, alleging that the effect of the Bill would be to stop mining enterprise. Mr. Kendall did not mean to say that mines should not be assessed to the relief of the poor, but the question was who should be assessed? They must virtually assess the proprietor of the soil. If any profit was received he was sure to get it; and, therefore, he was the proper party to be assessed. Mr. Colville said the only principle he would assent to was to rate the lords. The Bill, the full discussion of which will be found in another column, was ultimately referred to a Select Committee.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending April 9 was £11,411, 12s. 9d.

THE PROPRIETORS of an ESTABLISHED IRONWORKS, most advantageously situated, comprising BLAST FURNACES and ROLLING MILLS, turning out 400 to 500 tons weekly, of bars, rails, plates, &c., are DESIROUS of MEETING with a PARTNER, who would undertake and superintend the management of the works, or to carry them on by contract. In the present depressed state of the trade, a handsome profit is made. The highest references would be given and expected. Applications to be addressed to "Ironmaster," care of Messrs. Osborne, Ward, Vassall, and Co., Bristol.

WANTED, for the PARKGATE IRONWORKS, Rotherham, a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL MANAGER, who understands the MANUFACTURE OF IRON, and who would be competent to undertake the management of the above works.—Applications may be made by letter to Mr. JOHN HEDLEY, Derby.

WANTED.—A RE-ENGAGEMENT AS COLLIERY MANAGER.—Many years' experience and first-class testimonials. No objection to go abroad.—Apply to "H. M.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO COLLIERY MANAGERS.—WANTED, by a Young Man, who has just completed his term of apprenticeship at a large colliery in the county of Durham, a SITUATION AS ASSISTANT VIEWER, or to KEEP UP PLANS, &c. Salary not so much an object as employment. Good references.—Address, "T. D. K.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO OIL MERCHANTS, &c.—THE COPPA OIL COMPANY (LIMITED) are now open to TREAT WITH RESPONSIBLE PARTIES in the principal provincial towns in the kingdom, for the EXCLUSIVE SALE of their CELEBRATED CRYSTAL BURNING OIL, LUBRICATING OIL, and other products. Only such applications will be entertained where sales are guaranteed by responsible parties.—Apply to the COPPA OIL COMPANY (Limited), Padeswood, near Mold, Flintshire.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, about ONE THOUSAND TONS OF 45 lb. FLANGE RAILS, slightly rusty, in lots of 50 tons and upwards. To be cleared off before the 1st of May.—For particulars, apply to Box 75, Swansea.

TO PURCHASERS OF MANGANESE.—THE ADVERTISER is in a POSITION TO SECURE SUPPLIES ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.—Address, "M. V.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

SPIEGELEISEN MINES FOR SALE.—An extensive MINERAL PROPERTY, consisting of THREE ADJACENT COMPLEXES, admirably situated near COLOGNE, and with great facilities for shipping either the ORE or manufactured SPIEGELEISEN on the Rhine, are OFFERED FOR SALE. The MINES and BLAST FURNACES are IN FULL WORK, the mines producing about 350 tons per day, capable of increase, and the blast-furnaces yielding 40 tons of spiegeleisen daily, and giving a profit of £2 4s. per ton. Samples of the ore and iron may be seen, and further particulars obtained, by addressing "R. S.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

SILVER LEAD MINE IN NORTH WALES, FOR SALE, worked by levels, with unusual advantages for extensive and economic working and shipment. Produce—70 lead, and 15 to 25 ozs. of silver to the ton. Also a SHARE in an EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE COPPER MINE in FRANCE, worked by levels, and yield 25 to 30 per cent., with preference dividends of 20 per cent.—Address, CLEMENSIA and NICHOLSON, 7, Norfolk-street, Manchester.

ESTATE, with SLATE QUARRY, on the BANGOR RANGE, FOR SALE, near a shipping port.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BELL and ROBERTSON, Engineers and Surveyors, Trinity-place, Charing Cross, London.

LANFAIR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Manager, T. HARVEY, Esq.—TO BE SOLD, FORTY SHARES, at £1 per share. No calls.—Address, "A. B.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

FIFTY SHARES FOR SALE, at a sacrifice (£3 10s. paid, 25 shares), in a FIRST-CLASS GREEN AND BLUE SLATE QUARRY (LIMITED).—Apply to "E. R.," 3, Woodland Cottages, Turnham Green.

TO BE SOLD, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY SHARES in the WELSH MINERAL OIL AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED), 10s. per share paid.—Address "P. C.," care of Henry Greenwood, Advertising Agent, Castle-street, Liverpool.

SULPHATE OF BARYTES FOR SALE.—F.O.B. trucks or vessel, at Carmarthen; at a low price. Address, A. WATERS, Carmarthen.

CHINA CLAY AND STONE.—LANDS to be LEASED, at moderate rates.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. D. KING, solicitor, Camelford.

TO BE SOLD, with or without the Minerals, FROM HALL, FREEHOLD ESTATE, containing SIXTY-EIGHT ACRES, or thereabouts. Apply to the owner, Mr. E. WALN, From Hall, Mold.

CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED.—WANTED TO EXCHANGE, a large number of the above for SHARES in CHIVERTON, CHIVERTON MOOR, NORTH ROSKEAR, and EAST LOVELL.—Address, "Y. D.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, TWO HUNDRED SHARES in the WESTMINSTER MINE. State lowest price.—Address "C. W.," Post-office, King William-street, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with merchants, manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, upon commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

MESSRS. FREDERICK GILL AND CO. STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACT BUSINESS in ALL MINING STOCKS and SHARES at closest market net prices, either for cash or account. Cheques crossed City Bank.

WALTER TREGILLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., DEALS in ALL KINDS of bona fide STOCKS and SHARES, and BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement at close prices.

Recommends the purchase of Don Pedro North del Rey, Anglo-Brazilian, East Caradon, South Crofty, West France, West Tolgus, Chiverton Moor, Camborne Veau, West Chiverton, and Great Vor.

BUSINESS in Frontino and Bolivia shares as BUYER or SELLER. Bankers: Alliance Bank.

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MESSRS. GENN AND CO. are DESIROUS of RECEIVING TENDERS for any quantity of IRON ORE (50 per cent. produce), for delivery at any port in the United Kingdom.—Further particulars may be had on application.—OFFICES, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a COURSE OF LECTURES ON GEOLOGY, having special reference to the application of the Science to ENGINEERING, MINING, ARCHITECTURE, AND AGRICULTURE. The Lectures will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, April 26, at Nine A.M. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, £1 11s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

THE SULPHUR MINES OF THE RED SEA.—Messrs. Charles Mitchell and Co., of Low Walker, on the Tyne, are building a somewhat curious vessel for exploring the sulphur mines on the islands in the Red Sea. She will be fitted up with large water-tanks, and when she has landed men upon those islands she will keep them supplied with water from the mainland. She is a vessel of 300 tons, and will be propelled by a screw.

SPAIN, AND ITS MINERAL WEALTH.—We have just received advice of the commencement of the Buitron and Huelva Mineral Railway, which is intended to connect the port of Huelva with the interior of the province, a district of great industrial importance as contributing a large proportion of those vast supplies of cupreous sulphur, pyrites, and manganese ore which are annually required by the chemical manufacturers of England. The first sod of the railway was cut on the 23d ult. by the Governor of the province, the company on the occasion being represented by Messrs. F. O. Smithers and W. H. Thorntwaite. The part of the line now being constructed will be 38 miles long, with a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. Mr. James Bull is the engineer; Messrs. T. Doewra and Sons, of Ball's Pond, the contractors.

A huge block of anthracite, weighing 8000 lbs., has arrived at Paris from New York. Anthracite is a species of coal metallic and friable. It burns slowly, without smoking or making any smell. It is composed of carbon, silica, and iron. It burns beautifully, but is very difficult to light. It can be sculptured into ornaments with as much facility as marble, and is remarkable for the brilliant polish it takes, and for its beautiful colour.

THE DELRY GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Mr. J. M. Winchell, general manager of this company, writes:—"To avoid misapprehension on the part of the many who are interested in this first practical commencement of gold mining in Canada, I desire to say that the probable condition of the roads and weather during the month of April will so far retard the labours of the company as to render it impracticable to commence regular work with the mill before June 1." The stock has been readily taken up.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—An engine-boiler at North Wheal Crofty, near Camborne, burst on Wednesday, killing George Lugg, a miner, 50 years of age, leaving a wife and seven children, who had gone into the engine-house to eat dinner. A large number of persons were standing round the boiler a few minutes before the accident. The debris was scattered over a wide range. The boiler was used for the first time after repair on that day.

PRICES OF MATERIALS, As charged at SPEARN MOOR MINE during the following months of 1866:—

	October.	November.	December.
Hoop iron	per cwt.	13s. 6d.	—
Cast steel	per 1000	50s. 6d.	—
3 inch patent nails	per 1000	4 10	—
Norway timber	per foot 0 9	—	—
Yellow pine ditto	per 1000	1 5	—
M. C. coals	per ton 12 6	12 6	12s. 9d.
Best candles, delivered free	per doz. 5 9	—	5 9
Tallow, ditto	per cwt. 49 6	—	—
Powder, ditto	per 100 lbs. 36 0	—	—
Safety fuse, ditto	per coil 4 0	—	0 4
Rope, ditto	per lb. 0 3 3/4	—	—
Hemp, ditto	per lb. 0 5 1/2	—	—
White yarn	per lb. 0 5 1/2	—	—

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
April 5—	Great Laxey	100	£22 2 6	Weston and Co.
—	Minera	110	12 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	ditto	110	13 3 0	Simms, Williams, & Co.
—	ditto	100	13 0 0	ditto
—	ditto	38	13 0 0	ditto
—	ditto	88	13 1 6	A. Eytton.
—	ditto	32	13 0 0	Simms, Williams, & Co.
—	Stippenstones	60	12 13 0	ditto
—	Frongoch	27 1/2	12 10 0	Burry Port Co.
—	ditto	82 1/2	12 10 0	Simms, Williams, & Co.
—	Cwm Eryn	32 1/2	16 10 0	ditto
—	ditto	32 1/2	16 10 0	Runcorn Co.
—	Goginan	21	17 0 0	ditto
—	East Darren	60	16 7 0	Sheldon, Bush, & Co.
—	Talargoch	77	14 2 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	ditto	126 1/2	14 8 6	ditto
—	Bryn Gwlog	22 1/2	13 11 6	Adam Eytton.
—	ditto	22 1/2	13 11 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Trelogan	25	14 7 6	ditto
—	Parry's	9	12 18 6	Adam Eytton.
—	Holwell Level	12	12 7 6	ditto
—	ditto	12	12 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	North Henblas	8	11 13 6	ditto
—	South Pantyue	5 1/2	13 8 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Bedol-Aur	6 1/2	12 15 0	Adam Eytton.
—	Gronant	8	14 5 6	ditto
—	Pool Park	15	13 13 0	ditto
—	Summer Hill	5	11 13 6	ditto
—	ditto	2 1/2	15 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Glan Ailun	20	12 12 6	A. Eytton.
—	Wagstaff	11 1/2	12 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLende.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
April 5—	Minera	100	£4 5 0	Kenrick & Co.
—	ditto	71	4 6 0	ditto
—	ditto	45	4 7 0	ditto
—	ditto	12	3 19 0	ditto

COPPER ORES. Sampled Tuesday, April 9, at LIVERPOOL, and to be sold on Tuesday, April 23, by Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

	Tons.	Price.
Knockmahon—Lot 1, ex Madonna	95	—
ditto —Lot 2, ex ditto	95	—
ditto —Lot 3, ex West Docks	70	—
ditto —Lot 4, ex ditto	70	—
ditto —Lot 5, ex Lady Mulgrave	70	—
ditto —Lot 6, ex ditto	65=465 tons.	—

COPPER ORES. Sampled March 27, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, April 11.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Prosper United	403	£1086 9 6	Par Consols	46	£24 8 6
ditto	71	2 16 0	Crenver & Abrahams	23	2 15 6
ditto	60	2 3 6	ditto	72	2 18 6
ditto	53	3 8 6	Rosewarne United	41	3 18 6
ditto	50	3 7 0	ditto	40	8 3 0
ditto	38	2 11 6	ditto	37	6 1 0
ditto	36	3 16 0	Botallack	40	9 13 0
Carn Brea	77	5 18 6	ditto	32	9 16 6
ditto	61	5 12 6	ditto	22	8 6 6
ditto	58	2 12 6	South Dolcoath	14	8 6 6
ditto	40	3 6 0	ditto	14	7 6 6
ditto	26	6 18 0	Mellaneur	15	0 17 6
ditto	13	1 16 6	ditto	14	1 13 6
ditto	55	3 17 0	ditto	6	2 1 0
ditto	50	3 13 0	Great South Tolgus	28	3 1 0
ditto	45	6 3 6	Rosewarne Consols	15	3 1 0
ditto	42	4 1 0	ditto	12	5 16 0
ditto	27	1 15 6	Penden Consols	13	5 1 6
Par Consols	52	4 6 6	Bugehole's Ore	13	2 18 6
ditto	47	6 11 6	Stray Park	8	3 15 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

	Tons.	Price.
Prosper United	403	£1086 9 6
Carn Brea	275	1179 4 6
East Carn Brea	219	890 3 0
Par Consols	145	787 9 6
Crenver & Abrahams	145	413 3 6
Rosewarne Uni.	118	710 15 6
Botallack	94	883 11 0

Average Standard

Quantity of Ore

Standard of corresponding sale last month, £115 13 0.—Produce, 6½.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and they give Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payment of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to "recommend" mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommendation to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Mr. A. James thinks it was unkind of us to say that his estimate of the ore for sale at Prince of Wales, and the costs of raising it, were about as true as other parts of his report; and we may say that we have also thought it not only "unkind," but very "unfair," for agents to publish things that were untrue, for the purpose of injuring a property in which we are very deeply interested. Mr. James said the ore would realise 1000l. at a cost of 800l., showing a profit of 200l. on two months' working. We showed Mr. James that the ore was raised in seven weeks, and that the costs were under 300l. per month; and, therefore, the profit would be more than double what Mr. James said. And how does he, in his "explanation," so far as he is concerned, set the matter at rest? He says the estimate was obtained from Capt. Gifford, jun., who told him the working cost, including merchants' bills, &c., was a little over 300l. per month; and then, says Mr. James, in addition to this the engine-shaft must be sunk at a cost of 35l. per month, cross-cuts to north lode, &c., 25l.; and "no doubt your readers will see at a glance there is nothing very glaringly wrong about his estimate of 800l. for two months." This is the way that many people attempt to shirk out of a difficulty, but what in the world has the sinking of the shaft and future costs to do with the simple statement of Mr. James, and which we stated to be untrue—that the ore which he estimated at 1000l. had cost 800l. to raise? We only hope our costs will increase very considerably ere long, because all extra work will be made to pay very well indeed to the shareholders. In the increased returns, but at present we beg to say that the costs for the two months, which Mr. James put at 800l., amounted to 566l. 14s. 7d., including merchants' bills; and as these were made up from Capt. Gifford, it is rather singular if he really told Mr. James that the costs were over 350l. a month? and let us add here, in reference to the other parts of the report referred to, we have always found Capt. Gifford's reports strictly true, and always borne out by results; and as some parts of Mr. James's report were in direct contradiction to Capt. Gifford, we formed, and expressed, our opinion upon it. "J. C." and others.—The circular only reached us this morning (Friday). To those who know the person who issued it, it is not necessary for us to say anything, but as we hear a copy of it has been sent to all the shareholders in the Prince of Wales, we shall refer to it and some that have preceded it next week. Such circulars, if they were meant to benefit the public, would tell the truth, but as their object is too often to deceive, they deal in falsehoods, open and implied. For instance, it is said nearly all of the original holders have sold out of Prince of Wales. This is not the case. We are registered for 2400 shares, and nearly half the mine is still held by old holders. Again, it is said the Devon Consols shareholder sold out, disgusted at the way his name was used for puffing purposes. False again. The only disgust he ever expressed to us was at the way in which he had been induced to sell his shares for less, we believe, than 30s., under an assurance they would soon be at 20s., when he could buy them back again. Under cover of this sale, which was extensively circulated at the time, every means were attempted by the "bears" to bring shares to 20s., but without success, and its re-appearance on the stage at the present moment is not without its object, and will as signally fail in it. The mine never has been and never will be worked for the market, or for market operations.

Just published.
UNITED STATES BONDS AND SECURITIES:
WHAT THEY ARE, THEIR COST, AND THE INTEREST THEY PAY. With illustrations of the Exchange of Sterling into American Currency, and vice versa; and many other details, which may be of interest to those desirous of information concerning American Finance and Exchange.
Gratis, on application, with stamped address. BELDING, KEITH, and CO., American bankers and merchants, 80, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

Just published.
THE ART OF MECHANICAL DRAWING:
Sent post free for 42 stamps. Also,
THE ART OF WHEEL GEARING:
Sent post free for 36 stamps.
By J. E. PHILLIPS, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.
MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C. TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS IN THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, AND ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK.

MR. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.
Bankers: Consolidated Bank, and Metropolitan and Bank (Limited).

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—MR. SPARGO'S "Guide to Investors" for the present month contains Leading Articles on Railway Investments, the Revenue, Monetary Affairs, &c.; a Tabular Statement of Banking, Mining, and other Companies; City and Commercial Facts and Incidents; and a Price List of Shares in Banks, Canals, Railways, Bridges, and Finance Companies. It also contains Rate of Discount at Home and Abroad; together with necessary detailed information connected with the Stock and Share Markets, Mines, and Miscellaneous Companies. The City Article affords the most recent and authentic information concerning the stock, share, and produce markets.
224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., April, 1867.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.
THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS. Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.
Offices of the Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and Hazell Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). THOMAS MOLYNEUX, secretary, 28, Princess-street, Manchester.

ROBERT LIBBY AND SON
MINE AND SHAREDEALERS,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

THE IRON TRADE CIRCULAR (RYLANDS).—The "Iron Trade Circular" is eminently the Business Journal of the Mining Districts. Its information is authentic, unbiased, and complete: comprising, not only the business news of the South Staffordshire District, but generally of the entire Mining Districts of the Kingdom. Annual subscription, £2 2s. (or 10s. 6d. quarterly in advance). Advertisements and orders to be addressed to Mr. GEORGE RYLAND, Union-passage, Birmingham.

[From the Quarterly Trade Circular, Pittsburgh, United States.]
"Among our foreign exchanges, there is one we had intended long since introducing to our readers, the Iron Trade Circular (Rylands); published weekly at Birmingham, England, at £2 2s. (postage free). To those who desire to be kept fully advised upon the foreign iron and hardware markets this publication is a valuable one, and we present its name to our readers, from conviction of its value to the American trade."

NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON SILVER-LEAD MINE.

On the Cost-Book System.
A Committee of Management will be chosen at the first meeting of shareholders.
BANKERS.
The Alliance Bank (Limited), London.
LONDON MANAGER.
GEORGE NOAKES, Esq., F.G.S., No. 181, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Managing Director of the Great Wheal Vor, and Chontales (Gold) Mining Companies.
LOCAL AGENT.
Captain William Hancock.
SOLICITOR.
Tufnell Southgate, Esq., 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.
BROKERS.
Messrs. Staples and Bretherton, 4, Royal Exchange Avenue, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.
This mine is situated in the best and most productive lead mining district in Cornwall, and is a little to the north of the justly celebrated West Chiverton Mine.

West Chiverton may be termed the richest and most profitable silver-lead mine in Cornwall, and is now paying dividends to the fortunate shareholders at the rate of £20,000 to £25,000 per annum (or £7 to £8 per share).

West Chiverton was sold about April, 1863, to some three gentlemen, for the sum, it is stated, of £30,000 (or at the rate of £10 per share), and was afterwards divided into 3000 shares. It is now selling at £60 to £62 per share, or (say) £180,000 to £186,000, and at one time (since 1863) attained the high figure of £35 to £90 per share, or upwards of £250,000 to £260,000 for the mine.

From the time of the purchase, about April, 1863, at the rate of £10 per share, the mine quickly and greatly improved, for in October—only some six months after the purchase—a dividend of 15s. per share, or 2350l., was paid to the shareholders; and at the end of December, in the same year (1863), the shares had risen to £54, £55 each, or £162,000 to £165,000, for that which had been purchased only some eight months previously for about £30,000. Since this period the mine has gradually and wonderfully improved as depth has been attained—i.e., the 80 fm. level (same level as North Wheal Chiverton is now at) down to their present rich part, the 100 fm. level. At the 80, in West Chiverton, a rich lode was cut into, worth from £50 to £70 per fm. It may be well also to state that, in addition to the great outlay made in machinery, &c., on West Chiverton (out of profits), since 1863, the total amount paid in dividends up to the present time is stated to be £17 7s. 6d. per share (or £52,125), which, with the balance to the credit of the company, is more than double the amount paid for the purchase of the property only some four years ago; and, as before stated, the market value of the mine is now £60 to £62 per share, or £180,000 to £186,000, with every probability of increasing the quarterly dividends to £3 per share, or £36,000 per annum.

East Wheal Rose and the Old Shepherds Silver-Lead Mines (alluded to in the agents' reports), on a comparatively small outlay, are said to have realised enormous profits of about £300,000 to £400,000; and the shares in the former mine (East Wheal Rose) advanced from about £50 to £1000 and £1200 per share. As will be seen by the reports, the opinion is that "the lodes which proved so productive in Old Shepherds Mine are the same lodes worked on in North Wheal Chiverton."

There are several well-known productive lodes in North Wheal Chiverton, from which considerable quantities of lead and blende have been raised and sold, and this only from a comparatively shallow depth, giving indications, bordering almost on a certainty, of great productiveness by a deeper development, and driving of the present 80 fathom level, the strata being identical with that of West Chiverton and neighbouring productive mines.

Lead and blende ores are now being raised, and as the development of the mine progresses the returns of ores will be greatly increased. It will be observed by the report of Captain Nancarrow (of West Chiverton Mine), that in alluding to the 90 (or bottom) level, he says it is cleared for some 50 fathoms in length, and that the lode is some 6 feet wide, showing a decided improvement, as compared with the shallower levels, and for the entire length is of a mastery and promising character, and that many fathoms of lead ground in the back of this level (the 80) may be taken away at a profit to the company.

From the testimony of every practical agent who has inspected North Wheal Chiverton, it is inferred that, as depth is gradually attained, by sinking the shafts, and the driving of levels in new and unexplored ground, the lodes will prove highly productive for mineral, and that a rich and profitable mine will quickly be laid open.

The steam pumping-engine, machinery, pitwork, and dressing-floors, together with the work already done in and on the mine by previous adventurers, must have cost about £25,000 to £30,000 (or say about £10 per share—per 3000th), the whole of which is in good working order, and operations at the mine are now being actively carried on.

There are several shafts sunk, which has been the work of several years. The old shaft is down to the depth of 80 fms. from surface, and this is the greatest depth that has yet been attained. It is supposed to be about the same depth (taking the geological position of the two mines) at which West Chiverton became so productive and highly profitable.

The steam pumping-engine is a 50-in. cylinder (a new one about three years ago), and is capable of pumping the water to a very great depth.

From its proximity to West Chiverton, now selling at £60 per share, or £180,000; Chiverton Mine, selling at about £8 per share, or £24,000; Chiverton Moor, selling at about £4½ per share, or £25,500; and Great Retallack, selling at about £3½ to £4 per share, or £17,000 to £18,000, and having similarly favourable conditions for the production of large quantities of lead and blende ore, it is only reasonable to expect that North Wheal Chiverton will prove equally as productive as the other mines in this district when properly developed. Indeed, there is scarcely a doubt that discoveries of no ordinary importance will be met with, and that at no very distant period.

The last company was, as is well known, carried on under many and great disadvantages, and was obliged to suspend operations just at a time when, as it would appear, they were about to meet with great success.

With a view of vigorously, and at the same time economically, prosecuting operations, the adventure has been reconstituted by the present proprietors, on the Cost-book System, in 3000 shares (same number as the above-named Chivertons), upon which a call of £4 per share has been made; which sum, after paying the present proprietors for the engine, machinery, pitwork, dressing-floors, and all expenses incidental thereto, including all the costs and liabilities up to the end of March, 1867, will leave the sum of £5000 to the credit of the company which sum, with the large development above described, competent mining authorities consider sufficient to place it in a profitable position.

The present proprietors, having already received applications for a number of shares, have determined to receive applications from the public for a limited portion only of the remainder, at £4 per share, £2 per share to be paid as deposit on application, and the remaining £2 on allotment, and if no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Priority will be given to the earliest applicants for shares.
The reports on the mine (and extracts of reports), by the best practical mining authorities in Cornwall (including the managers of West Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, and Chiverton Mine, and likewise the manager of Great Laxey Mines, &c.), show that highly remunerative results may be confidently looked for (at an early period) from prosecuting the operations with vigour.

A Committee of Management will be elected at a meeting of shareholders, to be held within one month after the closing of the share list.

Applications for shares, in the form appended, accompanied with the deposit, may be made either to the Alliance Bank, London, Liverpool, and Manchester; or to the brokers, Messrs. STAPLES and BRETHERTON; or to GEORGE NOAKES, Esq. (the London manager).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the proprietors of North Wheal Chiverton Silver-Lead Mine.
GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , being the deposit of £2 per share on shares in the above mine, I hereby request you will allot me that number, and I hereby agree to accept such shares (or any less number you may allot to me), and to pay the remaining sum of £2 per share on allotment.
Usual signature
Name in full
Residence
Date Profession or business

NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON SILVER-LEAD MINE.
Notice is hereby given, that the LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be CLOSED on TUESDAY (for London) and WEDNESDAY (for the country).
By order.
London, 12th April, 1867.

Notices to Correspondents.

* * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the names of the spellers works, if any, in Derbyshire, as the publications list of them would be very useful to many readers.—B. W. C.

SPELTER WORKS IN DERBYSHIRE.—Can any correspondent of the *Journal* the names of the spelter works, if any, in Derbyshire, as the publications list of them would be very useful to many readers.—B. W. C.

UTILISATION OF BLAST-FURNACE SLAGS.—"R. E." (Bristol).—The *Journal* has already been referred to in the *Mining Journal*. In a report presented to the Paris Society of Engineers by Mr. Picard, it is stated that the presence of carbonaceous matter in coal increases the quantity of fixed carbon, or coke, produced by carbonisation—a discovery which may hereafter receive useful application, that iron silicates of one or several equivalents of base are all reduced to a lower temperature than that of their first melting heat; the product from the reduction of oxides of iron, instead of being composed chiefly of oxides of carbon, consists of a mixture varying in the proportion of this gas with carbonic acid, according to the conditions of the reaction of the state of aggregation of the coal; and that, according to the experiments given by Mr. Miny, as well as from experiments made on a large scale, it is to be considered that the introduction of powdered slag into the manufacture of metalliferous coke is an economical process. The experiments made by Messrs. Petin and Gaudet show a saving of 6 fr. per ton of cast-iron, even under the most unfavourable circumstances.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—I understand they are still spending money on the

of Chiverton Moor sett. Is this honest? Is it, to say the least, commo-

cent? Will those who had the management of West Chiverton on one

and Chiverton Valley on the other, with all the interest in one sett, and

all the shares in the other, and with but few, if any, in Chiverton Moor

common justice to the shareholders? Now is the time for the present

holders to appoint a good purser and new agents to manage this valuable

property.—AN ADVENTURER.

THE CHIVERTON MOOR BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The shareholders have a

questionable right to know the reason why the committee continued to

Flat-rod shaft, which is situated so near the boundary of their mine

therefore, so near Chiverton Valley Mine. The latter was stopped some

years since, after a most imperfect trial, although the shares were placed

the market at an enormous premium; but rumour says it is "to be

again" almost immediately. Shareholders in Chiverton Moor naturally

themselves this question.—Are the two properties—Chiverton Moor and

Chiverton Valley—leased to the same parties? for the result of the experi-

incurred by the shareholders in the former mine, as far as regards that

about Flat-rod shaft, is manifestly to the advantage of the leaseholders

Chiverton Valley, and not to the shareholders in that mine, because the

long ceased to have an interest in the property. If those who have a

Chiverton Valley should agree to cede such portion of the sett as would

generate the Chiverton Moor shareholders for their outlay, they would then

no cause of complaint; but should advantage be taken of the property

incurred to the aggrandisement of those who may grant the property to

company, Chiverton Moor shareholders will have just grounds for re-

discontented voice.—A CHIVERTON MOOR SHAREHOLDER.

ALGERIA.—The author of the pamphlet referred to in last week's *Journal*

Salicis, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, &c.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.—In the *Journal* of March 30 Mr. Michell advertised

lowa:—"There is no official list of prices sent out from the Mining Ex-

and I looked in vain in last week's *Journal* for any contradiction of this

ment from the secretary of the Mining Exchange, as for some time past

purporting to be "the official list of the Mining Exchange," has been

published in the *Western Morning News*. Will you now allow me to

secretary of that Institution?—Is such list an official list?—2. Was

authorised by the committee?—3. Was the advertiser fully aware of what

—TRUTH: Gresham House.

Received—"G. J. G." (Chemnitz).—"R. S. B."—"An Old Shareholder."

B. H." (Windsor, N.S.)

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 13, 1867.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia has long been known to possess great mineral wealth, but, in consequence of the want of roads, good harbours in the neighbourhood of many valuable minerals, and railroads, coupled with comparatively small population, this important appendage of British Crown has not progressed so rapidly in the development of her mineral wealth as might have been expected. Her mining industry is almost altogether confined to coal and gold. She was to the Paris Exhibition a pyramid showing the quantity of metal which has been obtained in the province since gold mining came a settled industry there. She will exhibit splendid illustrations of her coal fields, remarkable more for the thickness of the seams embraced than for their extent. Her manganese ores, iron ores, barytes, and roofing slates will also be represented, showing great mineral resources of the country, most of which are not touched, but not unknown. The rapid progress which is now made in the construction of railways, such as the Truro and line, the Windsor and Annapolis Extension, and the contemplated between Truro and Monckton, in New Brunswick, forming part of a great Intercolonial Trunk line, will so materially affect the mining industry of Nova Scotia that a detailed notice of what has been done and what may soon be done, becomes a subject of no inconsiderable interest to the mining world.

Coal is still the most important mineral in this province, the area occupied by the coal measures has been vastly over-rated, the lower carboniferous or unproductive measures occupy by far a larger portion of the numerous carboniferous basins in the land and in the island of Cape Breton. It is often asserted that the carboniferous rocks of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, covering the eastern coal basin of America, occupy an area of 18,000 miles; and the inference drawn from this statement is that the producing capabilities of our eastern or maritime provinces in America are practically inexhaustible. Few deductions could be made with greater misconceptions of the true state of the case than which are derived from the contemplation of the late R. T. geological maps of British North America, in his celebrated entitled "Statistics of Coal." In New Brunswick there is only seam 22 inches thick now worked, all other known seams are of thickness, and will, probably, long remain untouched by the productive coal measures are in great part absent in the Brunswick coal field, although the carboniferous area extends square miles. The measures belong, in great part, to the productive lower or the unproductive upper portion of the series.

In Cape Breton, which exports the largest proportion of the of Nova Scotia, the unproductive lower rocks largely prevail, true coal measures occurring only on part of the rim or coast of island, and with the exception of the Sidney area in small detached basins. In Nova Scotia proper the comparatively small containing the productive measures is surrounded by an immense expanse of lower carboniferous rocks, in which no workable are known to exist, nor does there appear to be any probability of seams possessing an economic value ever being found in rocks. But notwithstanding the great preponderance of unproductive measures in the carboniferous series of Nova Scotia, the occupied by the true coal-bearing strata is sufficiently great to furnish fossil fuel for a population at least three times as great as the occupying British America for a century, or even longer, making allowance for an increased consumption as wood becomes scarce and the requirements of a steadily progressing manufacturing industry expands. The quantity of coal raised in Cape Breton was 379,123 tons; and in Nova Scotia proper 222,178 tons, a total for the whole province of 601,302 tons. During the period New Brunswick did not produce 10,000 tons. These coaleries now in operation in Nova Scotia, one of these in 1866, 222,437 tons, two above 100,000 tons, two above 50,000 tons and two above 10,000 tons. The number of men and boys employed in the coaleries was 3043, and the engine-power is represented in 2015 horses. Next year the quantity of coal raised will, far exceed the present yield, in consequence of the approaching completion of several small branch railways from different parts of the Truro and Pictou Railway in the Pictou coal basin.

The management of the coaleries, with the exception of those belonging to the General Mining Association, and one or two others, appears from the report of the Inspector of Mines to be susceptible of many improvements. The desire for an immediate has been too often allowed to supersede the necessity for a

arrangement in working. In most of the mines the workings are confined to a short distance from the crop of the coal. As much of the seam as possible is taken away in the first workings, and the pillars are reduced to a minimum of strength, for the purpose of support; hence one reason why much of the Nova Scotia coal has not realised its true value in the market, and erroneous conceptions have arisen respecting the character of the coal. The general absence of fire and choke damp in the shallow workings has produced an indifference to ventilation, which must soon be seriously felt, if not productive of future loss or accident. Many collieries have been carried on in such a loose and unbusiness-like manner that no record, either by survey or written description, of the first operations exists. In many instances the abandoned portions of the mines have been entirely neglected, and are closed by the falling in of the roof. In the absence of any plans showing the position of the old workings, the dangers incident to the prosecution of future operations is manifest. These and other instances of mismanagement are plainly stated in the recent official report of the Inspector of Mines. The active interference of the Government officer presiding over the "Department of Mines" is much needed in the collieries of Nova Scotia, not only with a view to diminish the risk of accidents to miners, but as a measure of political economy, affecting the revenue and the general prosperity of the mining industry of the country. In a subsequent article we shall notice the progress which has been made in gold mining, and endeavour to present to our readers an intelligible idea of the probable future of Nova Scotia with regard to the production of the precious metal.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE—ITS PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

It has recently been fashionable in some quarters to cry down the old coal and iron producing districts, in order that the alleged superior prospects of their young rivals may be extolled. South Staffordshire has in this way just been brought before the public with some prominence.

There is no doubt that South Staffordshire, in common with all the iron-producing districts of the country, is passing through a period of great depression, but we are bound to observe that the apprehensions of the general public about the stability and prospects of South Staffordshire are of a less disturbed character than they are with regard to some other districts. This will be seen by a reference to the Share List, in which the present marketable value of the shares in somewhat similar concerns in Wales, in Middlesex, and in South Staffordshire is set forth. Then it is somewhat premature to talk about the exhaustion of the coal fields in the South Staffordshire district, whilst, notwithstanding the vast requirements which are involved in the production of nearly 600,000 tons of finished iron per annum, the supply of coal is so enormous that one leading proprietor (unable to find a market at home) sends away into other districts nearly a million tons of coal a year, and a second proprietor dispatches upwards of 500,000 tons. The fact is that the mineral resources of South Staffordshire were at one time so vast that the ironmasters there have only just begun to feel the effect of the competition of other districts. Until they felt this pressure they acted on the good old maxim of "Let well alone."

Now, however, they begin to feel the importance of adopting the improvements in the manufacture of iron which have brought other districts into existence. The South Staffordshire masters, although, perhaps, rather slow to move, have not failed to give steady attention to these various improvements, and, from time to time, have taken advantage of them when they have appeared sufficiently matured to be thoroughly relied upon as real improvements. The South Staffordshire district has passed very well, on the whole, through the late commercial panic, and advantage is being taken of the present depression to effect the improvements which have already been brought to bear in other districts. The waste furnace gases are now being utilised to a very large extent. In some instances (encouraged by a successful experiment in the neighbouring county of Shropshire) it is in contemplation to raise the height of the blast-furnaces, and there is scarce a rolling-mill in the district at which great improvements are not being introduced. South Staffordshire, whilst it does not "boast," does not "fear." An impression has been attempted to be made that the sands of the life of Staffordshire are fast running out, because a plant of blast-furnaces has been blown out which has been in existence for 50 years, which has gained for its owners during that time an enormous fortune, and in place of which another plant of equal capacity has been erected; and also because a second plant has been blown out for repairs, and for applying the improvements to which other districts owe their existence.

The question has, of course, from time to time been mooted about sinking through the Permian measures, outlying the old South Staffordshire district, to the inexhaustible supplies of coal which undoubtedly lie beneath them; but at present the pressure for fuel is so limited that the matter has not been seriously entertained by the trade as a body; and there is no probability that it will be so entertained for some years to come. It seems also to be either forgotten or not known to those who would have us despond about South Staffordshire that it is in possession of a local hardware market, consuming 6000 to 7000 tons of iron weekly. This market is protected by freights of from 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per ton, and, what is still more important, by a large proportion of this market requiring iron of very superior qualities—qualities which it would be difficult for the Oolite districts to produce. South Staffordshire will, for very many years to come, be a leading iron-making and coal-producing district; and those who know it best have the fullest confidence that its future will verify the quaint observation of one of the most experienced, most successful, and most wealthy of its sons, just deceased, whose often-repeated utterance was—"Old South Staffordshire will wear out all the new districts yet."

NEW CHINA CLAY DISTRICT—NORTH WALES.

In a wild and narrow glen, shut in on all sides (save where the Artro makes its exit), by very high and craggy rocks, lies the beautiful lake of Cwm Bychan, which is about a mile long, a quarter of a mile wide, and of great depth. The Cwm Bychan Lake is 2300 feet above the sea-level at Pensarn, to which the River Artro flows; and many interesting historical recollections are associated with it, to one of which it will suffice to refer—it was in Cwm Bychan Farm that OWEN GLYNDWR took refuge when he fled from Harlech; but the fact which is more particularly calculated to cause the readers of the *Mining Journal* to take an interest in Cwm Bychan is the recent discovery by Mr. S. J. HENNIS, of Harlech, of a large deposit of china-clay. The quality of the clay is not widely different from that worked in the Staffordshire potteries, except that it contains 3 per cent. of oxide of iron, which, it is stated, comes out in the washing. Mr. JOSEPH HOLDSWORTH, by whom a report upon the property has been made, states that the lake is remarkable for containing a very peculiar deposit of pure snow-white earth to a depth of many feet, and extending, apparently, over the whole of the bottom of the lake; and as Mr. HENNIS has obtained a long lease from Mr. LLOYD, of Brynllwyn, the proprietor, including a great many acres of the mountain land adjoining Cwm Bychan Lake, on part of which is an extensive deposit of fine peat, which can be manufactured into fuel to dry the clay with, it is considered that the deposit can be turned to profitable account.

Comparing the Cwm Bychan clay with that of the Staffordshire Potteries, the former contains about one-third the quantity of alumina of the latter, and some iron, but in other respects the two materials are nearly similar. The Potteries clay, it appears, yields by assay—silica, 78 per cent.; alumina, 11; magnesia, 1; water, 10—100; whilst a sample of the Cwm Bychan clay, taken out of the lake for Mr. HOLDSWORTH, at some little distance from the shore, and forwarded by him to Prof. FLAGEOLET, of Paris, for analysis, was found to contain—silica, 79; oxide of iron, 3; alumina, 4; magnesia, 1; water, 13—100. The professor is of opinion that it may be applied to several uses in the arts and manufactures, and is peculiarly adapted to make the very finest crystal glass; and that in its essential it is so nearly allied to paeleim (as obtained from the mountains of Auvergne), that when deprived of the iron, and with, perhaps, an addition of a somewhat larger proportion of alumina, it would make china similar,

if not equal, in quality to the celebrated porcelain ware of Sevres, near Paris. It has already been ascertained that this unique material, which is of an incombustible nature, forms an excellent base for pigments, and imparts the highest polish to metallic substances.

Since Mr. HENNIS has secured his lease, he has done a considerable amount of work on the property. For some months past he has been occupied in cutting through about 24,000 cubic feet of the rock, hard granite, in order to reduce the quantity of water in the lake; he is also erecting extensive works and sheds for cleansing the clay and making it marketable, as well as sheds and other appliances for the manufacture of the peat, for drying, and other purposes. They expect to have the advantage of the Cambrian Railway from Shrewsbury to Pensarn daily, and Pensarn, near Harlech, is the nearest station to Cwm Bychan, from which it is five or six miles distant. China-clay is employed in the manufacture of the best crystal glass, porcelain, fancy images, bleaching powder, chemical utensils (on account of its resisting great heat in the manufacture), and for a great many other uses in the arts and manufactures. It surpasses rouge in instantly polishing gold and silver, leaving no red powder marks like that of rouge. Under these circumstances, considerable interest naturally attaches to the discovery, and as it is considered that the lake is inexhaustible, there are great anticipations that its development will be attended with commercial advantage to all concerned.

THE MINERS' DISPUTE IN WALES.

The case of the Halkin rioters was tried at the Chester Spring Assizes, before Mr. Baron CHANNEL, on April 5; and as it affirms a most important principle, which cannot be too clearly reiterated, attention may very properly be called to the subject.

The substantial charge against the men was that, by violent behaviour, assault, and threats, they prevented several miners engaged in the Pant-y-go Mine, belonging to the Deep Level and Halkin Mining Company, under the management of Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, from going to their work, which the rules of this mine fixed at eight hours a day, as in all other mining districts, but which differed from the practice at some of the mines in Flintshire, where only six hours labour is insisted on. The object of the offenders in the case was to prevent other miners from working more than six hours a day; and without dwelling on the wanton and cowardly violence actually used in this special instance, the principle confirmed by this trial is that masters and men are at liberty to make their own terms one with another, and that if violence, threats, or intimidation are used to prevent this, it is a very grave offence, and a violation of the law. So long as persuasion and argument only are resorted to, no breach of the law exists; but the result of the trial (the conviction of the offenders to different terms of imprisonment, with hard labour), has shown so unmistakably that no one is at liberty to use any coercion in order to deter men from working any number of hours they may agree for, or in making any such contract with their employers they choose, that it may be hoped the verdict will produce a very beneficial effect, and misguided men be convinced that they cannot take the law into their own hands with impunity.

In the instance of the Pant-y-go miners it is not argued that the working for eight hours was a hardship, whilst all interested in the management of mines know it to be a general practice; and it may also be added that it has previously worked well in Flintshire itself, as it does now in all other important mining districts in the kingdom.

MINING IN TURKEY.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.—The Administration of Mines hereby informs all who desire to see the concession of the silver-lead mines of Bulger-Dagh, that it will receive applications, with such proposals as the applicants may see fit to make. Applicants should state specifically the kind and amount of royalties they propose to offer to the Government. The term of the concession is fixed at 99 years. It is competent to foreigners to send in applications, which should be addressed to his Excellency the Minister of Public Works at Constantinople.

Such is the announcement of the Ottoman Government, but we fear it will lead to no practicable results for their benefit, as it is not brought before English mining capitalists in a proper way. The result will be that the concession will fall into the hands of local jobbers on their own terms. It is, however, memorable, as a proof that the Ottoman Government has at length been brought, in defiance of its French councillors, to apply the same liberality to mining as to the other branches of its policy. Although the first reformed mining codes excluded foreigners—that is, unaturalised foreigners—from holding mines, because they are real estate, this announcement invites foreigners. The more important matter is that the thin edge of the wedge has been driven further. Under the inspiration of French administrative notions the Ottoman mining code has hitherto demanded preposterous royalties of 20 and 25 per cent. Here for the first time the capitalist is asked to tender, specifying the land and amount of royalties—this means whether in ore, metal, or money, and on what percentage. Ultimately the vast mineral resources of the Empire will be more fully developed.

As another element of reform, we may mention that Turkey is about to appear on the lists of our copper ore market.

OIL AND COAL AS STEAM FUEL.—Preparations on a large scale for a final trial of oil and coal as steam fuel are now being made at Woolwich Dockyard. A common service boiler, belonging to the Teazer gun-boat, is first to be tried with coal, at the common rate of combustion; and then forced combustion, to get the greatest amount of evaporation the boiler is capable of. The coal grates are then to be taken out, and oil grates substituted. The process is to be carried out to its fullest extent, high superheated steam and hot air being introduced. Coal and oil will thus be tried for the first time in exactly equal conditions.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The exports of railway iron, so far as they are known this year, are of respectable extent, although not quite up to the level attained in the corresponding period of last year. In the two months ending Feb. 28, this year, the total exports of railway iron footed up to 46,326 tons, as compared with 53,358 tons in the corresponding two months of 1866, and 38,945 tons in the corresponding two months of 1865. The exports have largely increased this year to the United States, 20,321 tons having gone to the Great Republic, as compared with 6995 tons to the corresponding date of 1866, and 2274 tons to the corresponding date of 1865. The exports to British India to Feb. 28, this year, were also 11,494 tons, as compared with 10,395 tons to the corresponding date of 1866, and 17,838 tons to the corresponding date of 1865. It was in the shipments to miscellaneous countries that the great decline was observable, those shipments having only footed up to 8482 tons to Feb. 28, this year, as compared with 30,448 tons to the corresponding date of 1866, and 12,436 tons to the corresponding date of 1865. The value of the railway iron exported in the first two months of this year was 394,197.. as compared with 425,480l. in the corresponding period of 1866, and 304,691l. in the corresponding period of 1865.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SPIEGELEISEN.—Within the last six years spiegeleisen has become almost a necessity to the progress of our siderurgical industries, and nearly the whole of it has been derived from the Siegen district, in the province of Westphalia, Prussia—the value of the several deposits of the peculiar ore from which the iron is made, considering from a commercial point of view, depending upon the facilities existing for shipment on the Rhine. An opportunity is now offered to the enterprising for securing a share of the profits resulting from the manufacture of spiegeleisen by the development with English capital of the large number of such mines at present in the market, and capable of yielding almost any quantity of spathose iron ore or steel-iron ore. The district was for a long time, notwithstanding the excellence of its products, a comparatively unknown country, so far as foreign industry was concerned; but since its intersection by three railways a considerable intercourse has been established. One line places Siegen within three hours' journey from Cologne, on the Rhine; the second in the same time connects Cologne with the heart of the Westphalian collieries; and the third passes through the province of Nassau, with its rich red hematite iron mines, and runs to the upper Rhine; the facilities for profitably developing the spathose iron mines being thus enormously increased. The great enquiry for this kind of ironstone, and especially that of

the quality produced in the Rhenish, Westphalian, Nassau, and Alsatian, has led to a rise in price for these ores which has increased the profits from 25 to 100 per cent., according to the thickness of the beds and their distance from the railway station. The ore varies in yield of metal from 40 to 70 per cent. The present production of the mines to which reference has been made is about 350 tons per day, and the three of four blast-furnaces which have hitherto been at work by way of testing the property have given about 40 tons a day, and a profit of about 27. 4s. per ton. Were it resolved to work the mines alone, and without smelting, no working capital would be necessary, as the labour cost would be obtained from each month's sale, and by gradual extension the business could be easily increased.

THE MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The report of the Chief Commissioner of Mines (Mr. P. S. HAMILTON) for 1866 has just been issued, and in another column will be found the first of a series of articles, by a well-informed correspondent, acquainted with the province, in which the leading facts are carefully brought out. The quartz lodes being worked show no decrease in richness, but rather the reverse. Although there has been a falling off in the total quantity of coal produced, the large number of applications made for licenses during the year evinces the interest which still prevails relative to this department of our mining resources. Mr. HAMILTON remarks that, taking everything into consideration, the results of the year's mining cannot but be regarded as satisfactory, although he must admit that they are not so to as great a degree as he ventured to anticipate a year since. The annual export of coal to the neighbouring colonies has more than doubled within the past year, and present indications fully warrant the belief in a rapid and continued increase in this trade. Should existing commercial relations with "other countries" remain as they are, he sees no reason to doubt that by the close of the incoming year the sales of Nova Scotian coal will have obtained as great an amount as they would at the same period had the "Reciprocity Treaty" with the United States continued in operation. The report of Mr. JOHN RUTHERFORD (the Inspector of Mines) is appended as part of Mr. HAMILTON's, and he considers that the two comprise a full account of the affairs of the Department of Mines for the past year. Elaborate tables relating to gold mining are also appended. The average number of men employed was 667½, and the average get of gold \$669½ (136l. 4s. 6d.) per man per year; so that after paying the cost of maintaining the 38 crushing-mills, 27 steam-power engines, and 11 water-power engines, with the charges for royalty, the entire get must have been nearly absorbed. Government derived rather over 12,000l. profit from the mines.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRADES UNIONS.

SECOND DAY.

Present—Sir W. ERLE in the chair; the Earl of LICHFIELD, Lord ELCHO, M.P., Sir E. W. HEAD, Sir D. GOOCH, M.P., Mr. HUGHES, M.P., Mr. HERMAN MERIVALE, Mr. JAS. BOOTH, and Mr. F. HARRISON.

Mr. GEORGE POTTER, examined by the Chairman, said he was President and one of the founders of the London Working Men's Association. It had existed 15 months, and had 600 members. It is a union "to promote the political enfranchisement, and promote the social and general interests of the industrial classes." It takes into consideration general trade questions as they arise, and acts as a trades' council. The way it acts is this—an appeal is first made to the executive, and then the executive convene generally a meeting of the whole of the members, at which the parties applying for assistance are invited to be present, to explain their wishes and requests. If the decision is favourable, and it is pecuniary assistance they want, a subscription is generally opened for them; or, if it be merely moral support, steps are taken to embody that in circulars or addresses, or whatever may be necessary. Having considered the case worthy of assistance, it recommends it to other societies. I do not remember a case in my life in which I individually, or the association collectively, have advised any body of men to strike. If an appeal is made to us before a strike has taken place we invariably recommend an interview with the employers, or an arbitration, and that every means of conciliation shall be tried before any further steps are taken. The most important case of this kind was that of the northern ironworkers at Gateshead and Middlesbrough, and those places. We made, through the association, an offer of arbitration, but the masters refused. The men were supported during that time. We raised 700l. for them by subscriptions and by members who collected outside the association.

By Mr. HARRISON.—I was connected with the short-time movement. In 1857 the building trades—that is to say, the bricklayers, the masons, the plasterers, the carpenters, and the painters joined to try and effect a reduction in the hours of labour, that they might have more time for mental improvement, rest, and recreation. The reason we gave was that machinery had so advanced, and that work was done now so much quicker, that there was no necessity in these trades for the men to work more than nine hours a day. The masters thought differently, and after a considerable agitation, from 1857 to 1859, the result was a large lock-out in the building trades in 1859.

By the CHAIRMAN.—I am also a member of the Progressive Society of Joiners and Carpenters. It is a local society, not yet amalgamated. There are 16 or 18 societies in London not yet amalgamated, but the principles and objects are about the same—they provide so much at a member's death, or at his wife's, or in sickness, and they protect the men when out of work. The funeral and sick benefits have been added to some since their formation. Their real object is the protection of the members in their trade, providing for them when they are out of work, and when there may happen to be any struggle between them and the employers, raising a sum of money for them during the interval. There is nothing in the rules to restrain competition. We do not limit the number of apprentices. There is no special rule against piece or over-time, but such work is deprecated, because it tends to a depreciation of wages, and an interference with regular industry. It suggests to the master that he pays too much for day work. By giving an average rate for a medium day's work we do not depress the skill, industry, energy, and enterprise of those gifted with unusual powers. We are aware, as practical workmen, that there are different degrees of work, and a skilled artisan would not be so profitable to his employer in laying a floor, or doing rough work, as in making sashes and doors. We, therefore, try to maintain a minimum rate of wages, feeling sure that the master gets out of every man a fair equivalent for the money paid him. Employers would prefer to pay the man who lays floors at a less rate, and the man who makes sashes at a higher rate, but we hold that every man in the society is worth the standard rate of wages fixed by the trade. If a man wishes to be a member of the Progressive Society of Carpenters, he must be proposed and seconded by members who have worked with him, and they must testify that the man is an average workman, and capable of doing any work within his trade that he may be put to with profit to his employer. When they join they enter into a contract not to work under the standard price; if they do, they cease to be members.

By the Earl of LICHFIELD.—When I joined the society the average rate of wages was 5s. per day, but now it is 6s. 3d.; the hours were 5½, they are now 5½. Sir E. W. HEAD: A man must leave the society if he chooses to work for lower wages?—He could not remain in the society and work against the rules.—Would no other consequence follow—any interruption or annoyance?—Not that I am aware of. There are many charges of intimidation brought against societies, and we cannot be responsible for individual members; but, as a rule, it is deprecated by the intelligent men of the trade. It would not be sanctioned or approved of by the society. The Master Builders' Association of London is a powerful organisation. They are organised to try and keep down wages, while we are organised to try and keep them up.

By Mr. MERIVALE.—The Working Men's Association is a kind of trades' council. Some of the trades send each two delegates to attend the executive meetings. By Mr. HARRISON.—The trades generally are favourable to a code of working rules, agreed upon between the masters and men. At Birmingham, at Manchester, and at Nottingham, there are excellent rules of this kind agreed upon by committees of masters and men, and revised at the end of every year.

By Sir E. W. HEAD.—These rules do not apply to all trades in those towns, but only to those who adopt them. I wish to convey this distinctly to the hon. Commissioner, that no members out of each particular trade could have any voice in the framing of rules for it, nor could employers out of that trade. I believe charts of arbitration would be, in many cases, inoperative, although in others they might be successful and useful. I should desire to see them established on the basis suggested by Lord St. Leonards, with a few alterations. The men are not so desirous to have disputes as people think; and it is not always their fault that disputes are not settled before extreme measures are resorted to.

The witness was examined at great length as to the objections to piece-work and over-time. They had no rule to prevent a member from taking piece-work or working over-time, but appealed to his reason and his sense of the justice due to his fellow-workmen. Masters sometimes wished the men to work over-time, and were tyrannical enough very frequently to discharge those who declined.

Mr. WILLIAM ALLAN, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, was the next witness. In the year 1851 a number of societies previously existing joined together and formed this amalgamated society. It has 33,599 members, and 808 branches. The members increase at the rate of from 2000 to 3000 per year. The branches and members are as follow:—

England and Wales	238	27,856
Scotland	33	3,218
Ireland	11	1,371
The Colonies	14	628
United States	11	498
France (at Croix)	1	80
Total	808	33,599

One code of rules governs the whole. In America there are extensive associations in the iron trades. Our branches abroad are chiefly composed of Englishmen who have left this country, and who were members before they left. In France the whole are employed at one manufactory. The subscription is 1s. a week; and, in round numbers, the accumulated fund of the society now in hand is about 140,000l. The annual income is about 80,885l.; it was a nadir in 1865. The report for 1866 is not out yet. A considerable sum is derived from admissions, the entrance fees varying, according to age, from 15s. to 37. 10s. The expenditure in 1865 was 49,000l., of which 14,076l. was paid to members out of work; the remainder to cases of sickness, accident, superannuation, and funerals. There is a benevolent fund, supported by forced levies of so much per head, to meet cases of extraordinary distress through long-continued idleness or sickness. The only very important strike since the establishment of the society was in 1862, in the first six months of which they expended 40,000l. Over-hours are not liked,

but no decided objection is made to them. We have a very decided objection to piece-work, and endeavour to do away with it whenever we can. If a man persists in doing it we expel him from the society. The effect of our rules has been to equalise wages to a great extent, but the rate is not uniform. Wages differ considerably in various towns; as, for instance, they are considerably higher at Manchester than at Bolton.

By the Earl of Lichfield.—We believe that piece-work has a tendency to injure the trade and to reduce wages. By the introduction of piece-work, and everyone being allowed to use his own discretion in the matter, our wages would be ultimately brought down to something like the sweating system amongst the tailors, and so we endeavour to destroy the system whenever we can. The wages of piece-work are generally settled by an expert workman, so that if he gets what may be considered a fair wage, those who are not such good hands come down to almost starvation price.

By Sir D. Gooch.—I have known many instances of a workman being obliged to go on with piece-work when earning less than his ordinary day's wages would be. At the Royal Arsenal, and at other Government works, this has occurred.

Mr. MERVILLE: Is the rate of wages really and permanently lower where piece-work prevails than where it does not?—No; in Manchester the wages are higher than in any other part of the district, and there piece-work exists to a very considerable extent. As a general rule, the work done is inferior where piece-work prevails.

By Mr. Booth.—Our society would only be too happy to help the workmen in Bolton to get the same wages as those of Manchester. At Oldham the hours have been reduced by our instrumentality to 57½—the Manchester hours.

By Mr. Hughes.—At the end of the lock-out our funds were reduced to 3000l., and about 2000 members left us.

By the Earl of Lichfield.—If another great strike came we should not leave ourselves without funds. We should, as we did in 1852, call on the members to contribute half a sovereign or a sovereign as a levy. The trade feeling would always be sufficient to enable us to maintain funds sufficient for our purposes.

Mr. HUGHES: You have put in a book of printed rules?—Yes.—Have you any secret rules besides?—We have no secret rules. We have two or three rules called bye-laws, which are read to every candidate when he is admitted. These bye-laws have only been in force since 1864. I will bring copies of them to the next sitting of the Commissioners.

The examination of the witness had not concluded when the sitting terminated.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

APRIL 10.—The total stock of Pig-Iron in Scotland, as will be recollected, on Dec. 25 last was, exclusive of Carron Tons 425,000 According to a quarterly return made up by Messrs. Swan Brothers, metal brokers here, there were on March 31 in the hands of makers and at outports Tons 105,767 In the stores of Connal and Company Tons 290,907 Forth and Clyde Canal Company 23,738 In store at Ardrossan None. = 284,645 = 390,412

Decrease of stock, exclusive of Carron, Calder, & Govan, in three months 34,588 Deliveries from store this year— Jan. Feb. March. Connal and Company Tons 12,500 12,057 15,493 Forth and Clyde Canal Company 2,475 2,417 1,322 Ardrossan 446,264

The largest quantity of pig-iron in store was on May 16, 1866 (say), 537,668 tons, so that at this date it has been reduced 233,023 tons. According to arrangement, the makers blow in three-fourths instead of two-thirds of the furnaces up till June 1—say, 110 as a maximum—as we noticed last week.

These figures show a very considerable decrease of iron in store, and include stocks in makers' hands, which are not very large. The course of business has been interrupted for four days by our spring communion religious services; and the political situation in Europe is affecting commerce. As a consequence, the pig-iron market has been rather inanimate this week, and any business that has transpired has been rather accidental than otherwise, and is of little value as a criterion. Monday's news was rather depressing; but as it only affected the price about 1½d. a ton, it can but be regarded as a small matter. The shipments are keeping well up, in spite of all the depressing influences, and amount for the week ending yesterday to 15,075 tons, against 13,250 tons in the corresponding week last year. At our market to-day the business did not exceed 1000 tons, at 51s. 10½d. cash, closing rather sellers at this figure, buyers 51s. 9d. Makers' iron is quoted—Glenarnock (at Ardrossan), 61s.; Gartsherrie No. 1, 65s.; Coltness, 65s.; g.m.b., No. 1, 55s.; No. 3, 52s. Market not very animated. Makers of Manufactured Iron are still in want of orders, not being more than three-fourths employed, with prices in buyers' favour. Shipbuilding iron is decidedly meeting with more numerous enquiries, but we have not heard of any contracts having been really concluded. The ironfounders are not so fully employed as they could desire. There are several shale, ironstone, and coal fields to let, but as they form subjects of special advertisements, we will allow the agents to forward them in the usual course of business. The Dundee Ironworks, minerals, and buildings have been divided into five lots, and are offered at the aggregate upset price of 45,500l., the particulars of which will be furnished by the agents in Glasgow.

Coals for shipment are in good demand, and are 10,000 tons in advance of the same period of last year, the statement showing for the week just ended this year 38,410 tons, while last year there was only a return of 28,935 tons. The demand for house coal is diminishing, and the unprofitable nature of our staple manufactures is also limiting the consumption of fuel. The colliers are in some districts accepting of the reduced wages of 3s. a day for their eight hours' work, and the exertions of their unconquerable secretary are of no avail now, as events shoot past him like an arrow, and lay him and his well-laid schemes in the dust. To-day we have had a meeting of all the wise colliers in the land, presided over by one who considers himself more learned than all put together, but we understand the convalescence broke up rather impressed with the fact that in cases of real difficulty their secretary is impotent. Mr. McDonald drew the strings as astutely as he could, but his puppets would not jump, so that all that this gentleman's councils have done for the miners is to bring them into a state of disorganisation, which might have been avoided if they had been left alone.

A serious explosion of fire-damp occurred at Messrs. Scott and Gilmore's Meadowhead Colliery, Wishaw, whereby two colliers (John McKendrick and Robert Park) as also a drawer (Hugh Rodgers) were severely burned. The explosion is reported to have been caused by one of the sufferers having incautiously opened a Davy lamp with which he was provided for safety.

Mr. Young, of the Bathgate Oilworks, has purchased the beautifully-situated estate of Kelly, overlooking the Firth of Clyde, at Wemyss Bay, for 58,500l., being nearly 30,500l. above what was paid for it a few years ago.

At a meeting of the Assistant Engineers Association, held last week, a paper was read by Mr. John Page, C.E., "On the Wear and Tear of Railway Plant," in the course of which he explained an improved break for railway carriages, invented by him, and also gave several interesting data relating to the steel rail. The paper, which was illustrated with diagrams, elicited a hearty vote of thanks.

The shipbuilding yards are discharging their craft into their native element with rapidity. There have been launched by Clyde builders since our last following among others—1. An iron sailing vessel, named the Humboldt (750 tons), for the Hamburg and New York trade.—2. An iron sailing barge (434 tons) for Miners and Co., Liverpool, for the West Coast trade, named the Gallovidian.—3. An iron twin screw steamer (750 tons), named the Glenore, for the Carlisle and Glasgow trade.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APRIL 11.—The state of trade here generally continues as last reported—coal, coke, and chemicals are the most healthy, while all other trades are considered flat, and not capable of earning much profit during the present year. The demand for coal and coke continues, on the whole, good, and operations on an extensive scale are in progress for increasing the get of coal, and also for manufacturing coke in various parts of the district. In Northumberland a new winning is in progress at Hertford for steam and other coals, this is being opened by the Cramlington Coal Company, and other extensions are talked of in the north steam-coal district. A new company has also been formed for the working of coal at Throckley, a few miles west of Newcastle; this will include the re-opening of an old colliery, which, it is understood, still contains a considerable quantity of coal, and a prosperous company may be expected to be established here, as the situation is most favourable, for the transit of the minerals, or at any rate, every facility will be afforded for this when the newly-projected branch line, from Prudhoe to the north-west, is completed, and when ships pass up to the west of the Old Tyne Bridge the coals can be shipped, if desired, at no great distance from the works, and there is no question as to the quantity of coal to be found being plentiful. The new shaft, for the purpose of re-opening the Wallsend Colliery, continues to progress; a considerable part of the surface plant is already in position, and it is hardly necessary to remark that it is of the most modern kind and best construction. The new winning is still in progress at Harton Colliery, near South Shields, and other new workings are expected to be commenced shortly on this coast. It is understood that three new shafts are to be sunk at the Black Boy Coal Works, and a large number of coke ovens erected.

At the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers' general meeting, on Saturday, the chair was taken by the President, Mr. T. E. Foster, and there was a very large attendance of members. The business before the meeting was very important and interesting.

A paper was read by Mr. J. P. Harper "On Harper's Improved Safety-Cage Apparatus." It is claimed for this apparatus that the mechanism connected with it is quite original, and different from any

other in use. One of the greatest recommendations appear to be that it is applicable to round wire-rope guides. There are several safety-cages now in use, and some of them are highly spoken of, but most of them are adapted to the wooden guides most generally used, while Mr. Harper's is applicable to round rope guides, which are used in some cases. Working models of Mr. Harper's invention, and also of the safety-cage of Mr. Broadbent, were exhibited, and they appear to work most satisfactorily. Safety-cages seem to be attracting more attention here just now than they have done for some years. Broadbent's and Calow's are at present working in some of the collieries in Durham. The report of the Tail-Rope Special Committee was read in part, and, as we have before remarked, this will prove of great importance and use to colliery managers and owners. Part of this report, read on Saturday, gives a most interesting account of the mode of conveying coals underground by means of endless chains, and numerous diagrams and illustrative photographs were also exhibited. It appears that this mode of conveying coals is much practised in the southern and midland districts, and with great success, both on the surface and underground.

A paper was read by Mr. Morrison, of Pelton, "On Tail-Ropes," &c., giving detailed accounts, and with diagrams showing the working of underground engines, and the indicated pressure of steam, &c. The papers that have been communicated lately, together with the report of the special committee, when completed, must make a very great addition to the knowledge already accumulated in the Transactions of the Society on this particular subject, and the investigation of the different methods of conveying coal by means of endless chains and other modes, must prove of the greatest benefit, as it will afford an opportunity of comparing the various modes of conveying coal under all conditions, and thus some conclusion may be arrived at as to the efficiency and economy of the different modes described.

Mr. Morgan Robinson has been presented with a silver tea service, as a testimonial, on his leaving Sacriston to take the management of a new colliery at Fildon Hill.

Mr. W. Morris, the viewer of the Waldrige Fell Collieries, has been presented with a handsome gold lever watch and chain, and a large silver salver. It was believed that he was about to occupy a more responsible situation elsewhere, but he subsequently determined to remain in his old position. Mr. Morris acknowledged the testimonial in suitable terms.

Mr. John Short was presented on Saturday last by the employees at South Durham Colliery with a handsome silver lever stop watch, a gold Albert guard, and a case of drawing instruments, and a handsome diamond ring was at the same time given to his wife, upon the occasion of him leaving the colliery to fill a more responsible office at Bedlington. Previous to accepting his position at Eldon Mr. Short occupied a similar position at Hartley, where he distinguished himself by his heroic conduct at the great accident.

SHOCKING COLLIERY ACCIDENT—TWO DEPUTIES KILLED, AND ONE MAN INJURED.—A melancholy accident occurred at Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co.'s Byers Green Colliery, near Bishop Auckland, by which two deputy-overmen were instantly killed, and another man had a remarkably narrow escape with his life. The two men deceased, Charles Naisbitt and William Turnbull, were engaged in the heavy work of coming out of the place to fire a shot, when their attention was called to a prop which had been shaken by a tub running against it in coming up a "dilly bank." In the finding and putting up of a new prop they were assisted by Thomas Nattrass, the relay way man, and Cornelius Beeton, the brake boy; but they had scarcely started in this work when the stone came down with a crash. Naisbitt and Turnbull were caught underneath and killed on the spot, while the other man, Nattrass, had a most remarkable escape. One of his feet was caught in rushing from the spot, and his foot left under a huge stone, but fortunately his injuries were so slight that he was able to walk home. Naisbitt was caught under the stone by the lower part of his body, his head and shoulders being out, but the other poor fellow, Turnbull, was completely buried. Nattrass was the first to give the alarm at bank, and in a very short time Mr. William Reed, the resident viewer, and Mr. Thomas Watson, the overman, were on the spot, and diligently exerted themselves to recover the bodies, but it was nearly three hours before this could be accomplished, as the immense stone had to be wedged off the bodies, when a shocking sight presented itself. The pressure on the body of Turnbull had been so great that the bones of the leg had pierced the flesh, and were pressed so tightly into a wooden sleeper that when the body was removed the sleeper came away with it, as though nailed to the wood. The brains were scattered about, and the body so shockingly mutilated that the remains had to be wrapped in a sheet for removal. The lad Beeton escaped unhurt. The accident is attributed to two slips in the stone which had not been noticed.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

APRIL 11.—The Quarterly Meetings of the South Staffordshire Iron Trade have been held, to-day at Birmingham, and yesterday at Wolverhampton. Both have been characterised by greater cheerfulness, and by an actual increase of business. The writers on the state of the trade, who have obstinately refused hitherto to acknowledge any improvement, are at length confessing that there is more doing, and that the prospects of the trade are brighter. There are more orders for India and the Continent, and the fear of war on the subject of Luxemburg is subsiding. The American demand has naturally suffered from the reaction consequent on the large importations there in anticipation of an advance in the duties, but there are good hopes that it may shortly recover. Should the new association be able to establish railway finance in this country on a surer basis, we may confidently hope for a decided improvement. Pig-iron is firmer, and sales have taken place at a slight advance. All mine hot-blast quantities fetched 3½d. A deal of attention was attracted by specimens of pigs for the Naval Dockyards, generally known as "Seeley's pigs," and which are being brought to market by Messrs. G. Ryland and Co. They were priced at 4½d. to 4½d. per ton, and the general impression is that they were of superior quality, but buyers thought it rather too high, as buyers are in the habit of doing. Amongst the specimens shown was a puddled billet, made from the grey iron by Mr. Joseph Matthews, at Messrs. Field and Sturge's Works, at Oldbury. The excellence of its quality was admitted. The opinion as to it was that it would make a tool for turning rolls, after hardening, from the puddled billet.

On Tuesday, Mr. William Henry Foster, eldest son of Mr. W. O. Foster, one of the Members for South Staffordshire, attained the age of 21, and whilst the main celebrations of the happy event were deferred till the approaching festival of Easter, the village of Wallaston, near Stourton Castle, the residence of the hon. gentleman, was the scene of much rejoicing, and an address of respect for himself and his parents was presented to the young squire by the villagers, who enjoy the benefit of a handsome church and schools, built at a cost of 20,000l., by the munificence of Mr. Foster. This gentleman is the chief of the well-known firm of John Bradley and Co., which is celebrated for the excellence of its iron, and which has existed for half a century. It was founded by Mr. John Bradley, a manufacturer of spades and shovels in Stourbridge, and his half-brother, the late Mr. James Foster, uncle to the present Member for South Staffordshire. Mr. James Foster died 15 years ago; he is well remembered as a most energetic and able man, and anecdotes of him are rife amongst the older inhabitants of the district. He left almost all his immense wealth to Mr. W. O. Foster, who has just lately bought Apley Park, on the banks of the Severn, for upwards of half a million of money. Mr. Foster is an active member of committees of the House of Commons relating to mining, workmen, &c., as the reports in the *Mining Journal* have testified.

At the meeting of the Wolverhampton Town Council, on Monday, an event occurred which goes back still further in the history of the South Staffordshire Iron Trade. Mr. Rupert A. Kettle, the Judge of the Worcester County Court, was the medium of presenting to the Council a portrait of Mr. Samuel Wilkinson, who is generally regarded as the father of the South Staffordshire iron trade. In his letter to the Town Council, Mr. Kettle said—"I have the honour to be the medium through which John Silvester, Esq., of Sandlands, Town, Merionethshire, and Frederick Silvester, Esq., of North Hall, Sandhills, Lancashire, present to the town of Wolverhampton the portrait of Wilkinson. The grandfather of these gentlemen resided in Staffordshire, and was an intimate personal friend of the great ironmaster; and, as was not unusual in those days, the friends exchanged portraits. The portrait I now beg to hand you has remained until now in the possession of the Silvester family, so that its authenticity is beyond doubt." It is needless to say that this addition to the ornaments of the Council Chamber was received with gratitude; and it may be mentioned that its companion is a portrait of the first Marquis of Anglesey, a Staffordshire man, who distinguished himself on another field than the forge.

A somewhat novel prosecution under the Mines Inspection Act has been instituted by Mr. Baker, Government Inspector of Mines. On Friday, at the Wolverhampton Police Court, Edward Greenfield was charged before Mr. Spooner, the stipendiary magistrate, and Mr. Hartley, with an offence against the 28th section of the Mines Inspection Act, which requires the payment of wages in coin, and not at a public-house. The facts were that on Nov. 17 the defendant, in paying the wages of Francis Allen, a miner whom he employed at the colliery mentioned, gave him, in lieu of 6d., two tokens, which had to be taken to the Crown public-house, adjacent to the colliery, where they entitled Allen to beer of the value of 6d. Allen deposed that the tokens were placed upon the table in piles like the money, and that the colliers had for some time complained of the practice. On Nov. 17 Greenfield did not conduct the pay, but he (Allen) had on previous occasions received tokens from the defendant himself in the Crown. Allen, after receiving the tokens in November, took them to the Government Inspector. A feeble attempt at a defence only strengthened the case, the landlord of the Crown really proving that the practice complained of was a long-established system. It appeared that the custom was very general in the neighbourhood. Mr. Spooner said that he and Mr. Hartley considered it an offence of the worst nature. It was not only paying men other than in the current coin of the realm, but it was an attempt to induce men to spend their money at a public-house—a practice which every good master would try to prevent. Excuseive drinking was the crying evil of that district. Every day's experience made him sad when he saw the misery that drinking brought upon South Staffordshire. Here was a case in which a man had earned the money by hard work,

yet was compelled to go and spend it by those who should have helped him to make the best of it. They believed that the practice had been carried on for a very long time, and the men constantly mulcted of their wages. Of course, it was an advantage to the employer, who got a profit upon the transaction, and getting back a certain percentage from the publican. They hoped the practice would be discontinued, and they should do their best to stop it. They felt their duty to fine the defendant in the highest penalty, that of 10l., and cost of three months' imprisonment. Mr. Hartley said this case was only another illustration of the way in which these men would impose upon each other when they had the opportunity. It was an abominable system. Ultimately the amount was paid, with costs in another case which was not pressed.

On Sunday morning John Underwood, a young man, and a boy were let down the shaft of the colliery of Messrs. Mathews and Cooper, at Monmouth, Brierley Hill, to attend to the hoists. As they were descending, the engine was raising a water bucket in the pumping-shaft. The engineman left the engine, to get coal, and the action, from some cause, was reversed, so that the skip was drawn over the pulley; the man fell down the shaft, and was killed, whilst the boy fell a few feet from the edge, and escaped with some bruises. Bennett is in custody. An inquest was opened on Monday, and adjourned till to-morrow.

John Ruscoe, who was employed at the Byear's Colliery, near Brierley Hill, lost his life there a few days ago. At the enquiry before the coroner, on Tuesday, at which Mr. Wynne, the Government Inspector, was present, a named Howson, stated that he and the deceased were working as sinkers, and were on a scaffold near the bottom of the shaft, when there was a "blow," or sudden explosion of gas. Howson applied his lamp, and the gas fired, and both fell from the scaffold into the sump. Howson managed to keep his head above the surface, and was got out, but Ruscoe was drowned. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

Mr. Thomas Cooksey, M.E., of Wolverhampton, has designed an improved mounted drawing paper, and sheets of it are now sold under the name of "degree sheets." The sheets are at present made double elephant and royal; and, as the margins are accurately divided, a plan can be drawn from the field book without the use of the protractor. The mode of using them may be quickly learned by those to whom their form is not sufficiently suggestive to render instruction unnecessary.

THE HIMLEY FAULT.—Prof. Beckett, Messrs. F. Smith, Jeffries Spruce, and others have again, this time with Prof. Jukes, visited No. 1 colliery coal pit Himley, belonging to the Earl of Dudley, and made a further examination of the great Staffordshire fault, which in due course will be reported upon by the Government Commissioners who are appointed to examine the various fields in this and other districts.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle*.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

APRIL 11.—The new quarter presents some signs of encouragement as regards the future position of the Iron Trade; and the general opinion prevails that whatever change takes place will be a change for the better. Since the Staffordshire preliminary meetings a more cheerful feeling has been evinced, which seems to indicate that the worst is over, and that a gradual accession to the demand may safely be looked forward to before long. Home engagements for quantities are given out with greater freedom, and as the year advances there is no doubt that home requirements will increase, and that considerably. Only a very small portion of the miscellaneous trade of the country finds its way to South Wales, which is essentially a rail manufacturing district; but when Staffordshire secures the numberless small orders, the competition for other makes is reduced, and a larger quantity of Welsh pig is sent to the Black Country. For rails the home demand has not improved, and the transactions entered into continue remarkably small. This state of things will probably prevail for some time to come, at least until the pressure on the railway market has subsided, and investors have learned the true value of the securities offered them. The orders received from several of the foreign markets are tolerably good, notably America. Last month nearly 18,000 tons of railway iron were cleared for the States; and although April is not expected to show like results, the shipments are likely to be large. Indian engagements are beginning to make their appearance in the market, and before the close of the quarter there will, probably, be additional orders from the country. The enquiry from the other foreign markets remains without any material change. Pig brands of repute are in slightly less request. In Tin-Plates the demand is tolerably good, but the price of the quarterly meeting are not obtained. The movement in the Coal Trade, referred to last week, has been interfered with again by the storms of the last three days, which have checked shipments. With the return of favourable weather a more satisfactory state of things will prevail, and the collieries will be in more regular employment. There is a moderate foreign demand for steam, and house coal commands a tolerably good coasting sale. The cokers who turned in consequence of the proposed reduction in wages have resumed work, a satisfactory arrangement having been arrived at between them and their employers.

Vice-Chancellor Wood has appointed Mr. Cape (of Cape and Hart) Liquidator, with Mr. Dixon, of the United Merthyr Collieries Company (Limited), Creditors of the Glamorgan Iron and Coal Company (Limited), requested to send particulars of their claims to Mr. Levey, the Liquidator, before May 2. A partial resuscitation of the company is in progress, and the title of the Van Colliery Company (Limited), and a large proportion of the shares have already been taken. The property has been very favourably reported on by Mr. Wilkinson, colliery manager of Powell's Duffryn Coal Company (Limited), and other gentlemen of practical experience.

A brief notice appeared in last week's report of the death of Mr. Thomas Wayne, of the Gady's Works, Aberdare. He was a native of Merthyr and came to Aberdare in 1827, when he was 17 years of age, where he held appointment of manager of the Aberdare Colliery. His next step was to join his father the Gady's Ironworks and Collieries, and to assist him in the management. He seems to have had a special delight in the coal trade, and was anxious to sink for steam coal, but his father and brother objected. By persevering his efforts he obtained their consent, and ultimately the work of sinking commenced, under the name of the Aberdare Coal Company, in 1834. In two years he sent coal to Cardiff, which it appears was the first steam coal sent there for shipping. Thus began that important trade, which so rapidly extended, and which has been fruitful of so much wealth in the Aberdare Valley. The death of his father, in 1853, Mr. Wayne became his successor, and remained managing partner until shortly before his death.

Emigration has once more commenced, and from Dowlais, Merthyr, Aberdare, and other localities numbers of families are preparing to leave the country, fully 95 per cent. for the States. Many have relatives across the Atlantic, who have sent them the wherewith to pay their passage over. The labour market will not be much affected by these departures, as trade is depressed, and there are hundreds of hands out of employ.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Catherine, from Bilbao, with 147 tons of iron ore, for T. Walters; the Vincedora, from Huasco, with 95 tons of silver ore, 10 tons of copper ore in bags, and 562 tons of copper regulus; Bath and Son; the Countess of Beattie, from Cuba, with 471 tons of copper regulus and 52 tons of copper regulus, for the Colliery Company; the James from Cherbourg, with 68 tons of iron ore, for W. Crawshaw; and the Porth from Caldera, with 300 tons of copper regulus, and 166 tons of copper ore, for Bath and Son.

TRADE OF THE SOUTH WALES PORTS.—The following are the amounts of the exports and shipments of the South Wales ports during the month of March last, and the corresponding month of 1866:—

EXPORTS OF COAL.	March, 1867.	March, 1866.
Cardiff	Tons 120,728	Tons 162,151
Newport	25,800	41,137
Swansea	40,404	51,149
Llanelli	13,886	14,000
SHIPMENTS COASTWISE.	March, 1867.	March, 1866.
Cardiff	Tons 64,036	Tons 52,573
Newport	22,188	27,596
Swansea	19,430	21,294
Llanelli	19,430	21,294

The somewhat large falling off in the shipments was attributable to two causes—scarcity of tonnage, in consequence of the unfavourable weather, and a drop in the demand as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The commencement of April trade has been a little better, both foreign and home, and the returns for the month are expected to be more favourable. In March, Cardiff also exported 12,677 tons of iron and 3028 tons of copper regulus; 12,492 tons of iron; and Swansea, 252 tons of iron and 9912 tons of copper regulus. The iron exports from Newport, New York took 9454 tons and Philadelphia 1850 tons; and from Cardiff, New York took 4002 tons and Philadelphia 2200 tons, making the total American shipments from the two ports 17,692 tons. Coal exported as well 1864 tons to Dantzic and 1250 tons to Madras.

FOREST OF DEAN.—The very favourably-situated iron mine known as the Atlas Iron Mine, Gale, is to be sold by auction at the Court, by Mr. C. A. Court, on May 8, and as the adjoining gale is sold, before the Act for the railway was obtained, for 10,000l., a good price will, no doubt, be realised for the Atlas Gale. The Atlas Iron Mine Gale embraces the vein of ore beneath some 450 ft. of the ore produced is of the richest quality. The inclination of the vein is slight, and the cost of winning the lower vein, which lies at a depth of 200 yards, will, it is expected, be moderate. The Worcester, Dean Forest, and Monmouth Railway will pass within half-a-mile of the gale, and there is a large house, cottages, &c., to be included in the sale, which will be valuable as manager's house, and for other purposes connected with the development of the property. The grant of the gale being direct from the Crown, and considered almost equal to freehold, and there seems to be little doubt that the working of the gale will be attended with advantage alike to the purchaser and to the district.

From the severity of the weather during the last month, and the reported stoppage of the traffic on the railways, it might reasonably be expected that the return would show a great fall in the price of iron, but it has not been the case on the Severn and Wye Railways, for what was lost on the one was made up the next, and instead of there being a great diminution there

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD at the office of the company, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May next, at One o'clock precisely.

At this meeting Philip Edward Blakeway and George Harris, Esqrs., will retire from office as directors, and John Hibbert and Robert Paigrove, Esqrs., as auditors, but, being eligible, severally offer themselves for re-election.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the day succeeding the meeting.

By order of the Board,
W. M. BROWNE, Secretary.
Office, 5, Finsbury-circus, E.C., London, April 5, 1867.

THE CARBERY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at their office in No. 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April inst., at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, to take into consideration the present state of the company's affairs, and the propriety of passing an extraordinary resolution (which will be then proposed), to the effect that the company be forthwith wound-up voluntarily, and to do all such other acts as may be necessary for that purpose.

By order,
EDWARD MORRIS, Secretary.
29, Westmoreland-street, April 9, 1867.

THE WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.—At the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the proprietors of the above company, held at their offices, 113, Grafton-street, Dublin, on Saturday, April 6, 1867, EDWARD WRIGHT, LL.D., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary, the common seal of the company was affixed to the Register of Shareholders.

The following resolutions were then proposed and adopted:—

Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by RICHARD WILSON, Esq., and resolved:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the half-year ended the 1st of March, 1867, be received and adopted.

Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by JOHN BARTON, Esq., and resolved:—

That a dividend of 2s. per share, free of income tax, be declared for the half-year ended 1st of March, 1867, payable to the proprietors now registered in the books of the company, on the 22nd of April inst.

EDWARD WRIGHT, Chairman.
WILLIAM S. KILDAHL, Secretary.

THE NEW NANTYMWYN MINING EXTENSION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each; 5s. deposit on application, and 5s. per share on allotment.

No call will be made for six months, and it is probable from the prospects, with the assistance of the ore money, that no further capital will be required.

DIRECTORS.

Capt. WM. A. RUMBELOW PEARSE, R.N., St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith, and Senior Under Service Club, Pall Mall.

Major R. E. F. CRAWFORD, late Royal Artillery, 27, Oakley-square, Brompton, London.

FRANCIS WILLIAM STONE, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., 15, Royal Avenue-terrace, Chelsea, and 6, Prospect-place, Hastings.

HENRY O'MALLEY, Esq., Barrister, 23, Sidney-street, Brompton, and Kilboynne House, Mayo, Ireland.

CHRISTOPHER RIGBYE A'HMUTY, Esq., 137, Cambridge-street, South Belgrave, London.

HENRY CLINTON COOPER, Esq., 78, Gloucester-street, South Belgrave, London.

FRANCIS JOSEPH SLOCOMBE LESTER, Esq., Wellington-road, Gravesend, Kent, and Goodwood-road, New Southsea, Hants.

(With power to add.)

BANKERS—The North and South Wales Bank, Welshpool; and Messrs. Jones and Co., Bank, Llandovery, South Wales.

AUDITOR—George Atkins, Esq., Sydney Villa, Richmond, Surrey.

BROKERS—Messrs. Barrett and Co., 20, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, and 78, Lombard-street, London.

MANAGER AT THE MINES—Capt. R. Rowse, Mining Engineer.

SECRETARY—William Henry Harden, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICES.

No. 5, BATAVIA BUILDINGS, HACKINS' HEY, LIVERPOOL.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The object of the company is to acquire three valuable mining properties in Carmarthenshire—that is to say, New Nantymwyn, Gilfach, and Glan-Towy.

New Nantymwyn is a continuation westward of the celebrated Nantymwyn Mines. These mines have been worked to immense profit for centuries, and appear to be perfectly inexhaustible. Some idea may be formed of the great value of these mines from the fact that they occupy a channel of 180 ft. in width, consisting of six divisions or lodes, and that a sink on one of them is now yielding 18 tons of rich quality ore, worth upwards of £200 per fathom for lead.

2.—The Gilfach property consists of a lead mine, worked to some extent, and furnished with water machinery, in which a discovery of lead ore has been made by an adit. It is proposed by the company to extend the shaft downwards on this course of ore, as well as to explore another discovery of ore in the sett on the Lady Eliza No. 2 lode, where there is a good back of ore ground cropping up to, and extending a considerable length along, the surface.

3.—Glan-Towy is an old lead mine. Shafts, which have yielded lead ore in some quantity, exist on the top of the hill, and the present company propose to drive an adit to prove the value of the lode under the old sinks.

Plans taken from the Ordnance Survey, showing the exact position of the lodes, together with ground plans of the estate sections of the mines, and reports by skilful mining engineers, are appended, and will be forwarded on application to the secretary. Specimens of the ore may be seen at the company's offices.

Taking into consideration the position of the mines, the highly favourable prospects, and the return of ore being immediately available, the directors feel confident that, with the outlay proposed, profits equal to the adjoining mines will be participated in by the shareholders.

Applications for shares, to be accompanied with the deposit of 5s. per share, may be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, or to the bankers.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the New Nantymwyn Mining Extension Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid the sum of £5, being the deposit of 5s. per share on shares of the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me; and I agree to sign the Articles of Association of the company when required, and I authorise you to place my name on the register of shareholders for the shares allotted to me.

Usual signature.....

Name in full.....

Residence.....

Profession.....

Date.....

10

MR. JOHN HOSKING, MINING ENGINEER

(Late of Ashburton, Devon.)

MR. HOSKING, having had 30 years' practical experience, OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS MINE SURVEYOR, VALUER OF MINING MACHINERY, or to INSPECT any MINING PROPERTY, either at home or abroad. Terms of application.—14, Liverpool-street, London, E.C.

10

MESSRS. DEBENHAM AND CO.

STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

No. 37, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

(and at ST. ALBANS.)

WANTED TO PURCHASE—New Quebrada and Frontino and Bolivia shares. Sellers to state number and lowest price.

10

MR. T. L. COTTINGHAM,

MINING ENGINEER, VIEWER, AND AGENT.

COLLIERIES, MINES, QUARRIES, AND MINERAL PROPERTIES INSPECTED, SURVEYED, VALUED, REPORTED ON, AND MANAGED.

BORINGS, &c., CONDUCTED.

OFFICES.—No. 4, WREXHAM STREET, MOLD.

Agent for the National Steam Boiler Insurance Company (Limited).

Leases of several good Coal, Lead, and Slate Properties for sale.

10

JOHN HOCKING AND SON, ENGINEERS, REDRUTH,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF COLLIERY PROPRIETORS and others to the present favourable opportunities for the purchase of second-hand CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES and BOILERS at cheap rates. Plans, valuations, &c., of every description of mining machinery undertaken.

FOR SALE, ONE 36 in. PUMPING ENGINE, also an excellent CRUSHER.

10

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON

MR. W. HANNA M. MINING, SLATE QUARRYING,

INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET MANCHESTER; and 449, STRAND, LONDON, W.

INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to obtain prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

10

JAMES SCOTT AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

All Stock Exchange securities dealt in at close market prices for cash or the bi-monthly settlement. References given to any town in the United Kingdom.

JAMES SCOTT and Co. have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following MINE SHARES:—East and West Caradon, East Lovell, East Wheel Russell, North Croft, Frank Mills, Drake Walls, Prosper United, Prince of Wales, Great North Tolgus, Chontales, and Frontino and Bolivia.

10

MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, MINING ENGINEER, ST. DAY,

SCORRIER, CORNWALL, should be CONSULTED BY CAPITALISTS as to the ADVISABILITY OF PURCHASING in some MINES now selling at a low figure, and not far from a dividend state, while others are at a high price, and not the smallest probability of paying dividends.

CHARLES BAWDEN can recommend two mines in particular, which will shortly commence to pay dividends, selling at a low price.

Mines carefully inspected and reported on.

10

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

Mining, Railway, and other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged. Shares for sale in mines and quarries that will pay 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.

Offices, 5, Finsbury-street, London, E.C.

110

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Devon.

BLOWEY V. METHERELL.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in the above Cause, and dated the 6th day of March last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at EAST BERTHA MINE, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, with the said Stannaries, on Thursday, the 25th day of April inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, either together or in lots, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS—viz., 14 in. condensing ENGINE, with BOILERS, &c.; drawing machine; 30 fms. of 7 in. pitwork; sweep rod and connections; capstan and chain, shears, pulleys, poppet-heads, shaft bob complete, ladders, &c.; Norway and other timber, plank and poles, screw stocks, kibbles, barrels, &c.; smiths' and miners' tools; and a variety of other effects in general use in mines.—Further information may be obtained on application to the person in charge at the mine.

J. G. CHILCOTT, Truro.
(Agent for E. Chilcott, plaintiff's solicitor, Truro.)
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 5, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PENHALE AND LOMAX CONSOLIDATED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 27th day of April inst., to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to WILLIAM MICHELL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro.

Dated Truro, April 10, 1867.

In Chancery.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE NANT COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—SALE OF THE NANT COLLIERY, FLINTSHIRE.

MR. J. PICKERING has received instructions from the Liquidators appointed to wind-up this company, to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April, 1867, at the Grosvenor Hotel, in the City of Chester, at Three for Four o'clock (unless disposed of by tender on or before the 1st of April), the whole of the EXTENSIVE and very VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, known by the name of the

"NANT COLLIERY,"

Situated three miles from the town of Mold, nine from Chester, and twenty-six from the shipping port of Birkenhead, together with the LEASES, PLANT, MACHINERY, &c.

The area of this property is about 500 acres of the best mineral ground in Flintshire, containing all the celebrated North Wales Steam and House Coal and Cannel. It is held by leases granted by the Lords of the Manor of Mold, and the Trustees of Ruthin Grammar School. These leases are for a term of twenty-one years each, seventeen of which respectively are unexpired. They contain the usual clauses for renewal, if required. The royalties and minimum rents are very moderate.

Of the area above mentioned about 40 acres only have been wrought, leaving the remainder intact.

The Mold branch of the London and North Western Railway runs through the centre of the property, and the pits are connected with it by a private locomotive branch nearly a thousand yards long, with all junctions, points, crossings, gates, &c., complete, thus affording convenient access by the narrow-gauge system to all parts of the kingdom.

The PLANT on the colliery is very extensive and good. It comprises ONE HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPING-ENGINE, with three boilers and fittings, cranks, bobs, rods, and 12-in. pitwork complete; TWO ditto WINDING ENGINES, with three boilers and fittings, double pit-head frames, flat wire ropes, cages and conductors, complete; capstans, shears, jackroll, &c.; two wrought-iron screens, with iron tripplers; a PORTABLE ENGINE, and new iron saw-bench of the most modern construction, with self-acting adjustment, and two circular saws of 4 ft. and 3 ft. diameter respectively; a TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, nearly new; a large quantity of iron tubs, water tanks, rails, plates, and crossings; a very good and useful assortment of smiths' and carpenters' tools, various timber, stoves, and loose materials.

This colliery being immediately contiguous to the extensive and well-known Buckley Brick and Tile Works, which consume a very considerable amount of fuel, a constant local demand is afforded for its produce.

The whole will be sold in one or more lots, of which due notice will be given.

The Auctioneer has much pleasure in offering this valuable property to capitalists as an investment rarely to be met with.

Tenders may be forwarded to the Liquidators, but they will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender that may be made.

For further particulars, and to view the same, apply to Mr. J. HOLCROFT, on the premises; the Liquidators, H. MCNEIGHT, Esq., 6, Raymond-street, Gray's Inn, London, and 21, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; and ALFRED HARRISON, 48, Paradise-street, Birmingham; or ROBERT H. FOSTER, Esq., Solicitor, Birmingham; and to the Auctioneer, the Eastgate, Chester.

Catalogues, containing plans, sections, &c., can be had twenty-one days prior to the day of sale, from the Auctioneer, and from the principal hotels in Chester, Mold, and Birmingham.

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GLAMORGANSHIRE.—VALUABLE COLLIERY.

MR. ROBERT EVANS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the

Castle Hotel, Neath, on Thursday, the 25th day of April, 1867, in One Lot (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the VALUABLE COLLIERY, known as—

THE VENALLT STEAM COAL COLLIERY,

In full working order, situate at Glyn-Neath; comprising VALUABLE SEAMS OF STEAM COAL, IRON ORE, and BLACKBAND. Among the seams in the Upper Series is included the famous Resolven vein of steam coal, on the Admiralty List, and extensively worked on the adjoining property. The mineral taking capacities are about 400 tons.

The Sale of Neath Railway (broad and narrow gauge) runs through the Venallt Estate, placing the colliery in direct communication with the ports of Swansea, Port Talbot, and Briton Ferry (less than 15 miles distant); also with Liverpool and the North; and by the Great Western Railway there is direct communication with London; the tolls between the colliery and the Paddington Terminus (including City dues) being under 8s. per ton.

All the necessary works, appliances, and buildings have been erected, and very commodious broad and narrow gauge railway sidings, tipping stages, and roads formed, and about 20 cottages are held at moderate rents.

The two upper veins have been thoroughly opened by level and slant; at the present time from 100 to 150 tons of coal a-day can be raised, which within six weeks could be increased to 200 tons.

Particulars and conditions of sale, with plan, may be obtained of Messrs. TUCKER and NEW, solicitors, 4, King-street, Cheapside, London; and of Mr. ROBERT EVANS, land agent and auctioneer, Bridgend. May be viewed by giving one day's previous notice to Mr. WILLIAM EVANS, agent, Venallt Colliery, Glyn-Neath.

10

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY.

MR. C. A. COURT WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Angel

Hotel, Coleford, on Wednesday, the 8th day of May, 1867, at Three o'clock P.M., subject to conditions of sale, to be then produced:—

THE ATLAS IRON MINE GALE.

LOT 1.—The ATLAS IRON MINE GALE, situate near to the town of Coleford, and in the parish of Newland and township of West Dean. The Gale comprises all the VEINS of IRON ORE underneath an area of 450 acres, or thereabouts.

The Gale is situate within half a mile of the intended route of the Worcester, Gray Fines, and Monmouth Railway, for which an Act has been obtained. The valuable nature of the Forest of Dean iron ore is well known. The yield of the Easter Iron Mine, which adjoins this Gale, has been very abundant, and of the richest quality. The Coleford Iron Mine Gale, which also adjoins the Atlas Gale, was purchased by the present proprietors, prior to the passing of the Worcester, Dean Forest, and Monmouth Railway Bill, for £10,000.

The Atlas Gale is sufficiently extensive to be divided into two or more independent and valuable works.

The lowest vein of iron ore will be won by sinking to a depth of 150 or 200 yards, and the upper vein will be reached at 110 yards, or thereabouts.

The inclination of the strata is slight, and the cost of winning the lower vein is expected to be moderate. The Gale is held under a grant from the Crown, which will be produced at the sale, or can be inspected previously.

LOT 2.—THE DWELLING HOUSE, consisting of five bed rooms, kitchen, parlour, back kitchen, pantry, brewhouse, cellar, shed, two pigs cots, stable, large walled garden, and orchard planted with choice fruit trees, containing altogether 2 a. 3 r. 19 p., or thereabouts, in the occupation of Mr. Boaz Burford. And the COTTAGE, adjoining the above, consisting of three bed rooms, kitchen, parlour, back kitchen, and pantry, with pigs cot and large garden, containing altogether 27 p., or thereabouts, in the occupation of Thomas Howells.

LOT 3.—The recently-erected COTTAGE (consisting of three bed rooms, kitchen, pantry, and outbuildings), with a piece of rich arable land, containing altogether 21 p., or thereabouts, in the occupation of Thomas Powles.

LOT 4.—THE TWO COTTAGES, with gardens, large barn, and cyder mill, situate near to Lot 1, and now in the occupations of Thomas Hawkins, sen., Thomas Hawkins, jun., and Joseph Dawson. Each cottage contains three bed rooms, kitchen, parlour, pantry, and brewhouse, containing altogether 39 p., or thereabouts.

LOT 5.—THE COTTAGE AND GARDEN, containing together 23 p., or thereabouts, in the occupation of William Burgwin.

LOT 6.—A piece of RICH ARABLE LAND or GARDEN GROUND near to Winnalls Hill, containing 2 a. 36 p., or thereabouts, in the occupation of Mr. Boaz Burford.

The property comprised in Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 is situate at Coleford Lane end, in the township of West Dean, and adjoins land belonging to J. Troyer Thomas, Esq., and others.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. POWLES and EVANS, solicitors, Monmouth; Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS, jun., solicitor, Coleford; or the Auctioneer, Monmouth.

10

THE HEIDBERG LEAD AND COPPER MINE, one of the

most promising in WESTPHALIA, situate one mile from the Wildberg Mines, is ON SALE. The want of steam-engines has hitherto been an hindrance to the working of its fine ores. It affords a rich field of enterprise and success to mining proprietors.

Particulars may be obtained from the agent, Mr. E. KLAPPERT, through letters addressed to Mr. H. K. KLAPPERT, Haverfordwest.

10

SALE, BY AUCTION, OF CONNALL & CO.'S WARRANTS for 45,000 TONS SCOTCH PIG-IRON (Under Authority of the Court of Session).

THERE WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Mart, 7, West Nile-street, Glasgow, on Tuesday, the 23d April, 1867, at Twelve o'clock noon,

WARRANTS for 45,000 TONS SCOTCH PIG-IRON, of various brands, in lots of 500 tons each.

Full particulars will be given, or sent by post, on application to—

AITKEN and MACKENZIE, 66, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

HUTCHISON and DIXON, Auctioneers.

Glasgow, April 3, 1867.

CORNWALL.

THE NORTH SHEPHERDS SILVER-LEAD MINE, together with the ENGINE, PLANT, and MATERIALS.

MR. MARSH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Guildhall

Coffee-house, London, on Thursday, May 2, at Twelve o'clock, in one lot, the VALUABLE LEASE for 17 years unexpired of the NORTH SHEPHERDS SILVER-LEAD MINE, situate in the parish of NEWLYN, near TRURO, also the ENGINE, PLANT, and MATERIALS. May be viewed, and particulars, with conditions of sale, obtained at the mine; or of C. J. COLE, Esq., 2, New Broad-street; or of Mr. J. BERRY, Solicitor, 16, Walbrook, London; and at Mr. Mansel's temporary office, 54, Cannon-street, E.C.

10

EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS PUDDLED BARS, suitable for Armour-plates, and TWO HUNDRED TONS old double-headed RAILS.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY TENDER, in one or more lots, 850 TONS WELSH PUDDLED BARS, in various sizes, and 200 TONS DOUBLE-HEADED RAILS, now lying at a wharf on the Thames, where the iron may be viewed by orders, which, with specifications and forms of tender, may be had at Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY's offices, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C. Payment to be made in cash.

The tenders will be received and opened, and the purchaser declared, at the offices of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, E.C., on Thursday, the 18th day of April next, at Twelve o'clock precisely. The vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

10

THE MOLLAND MINE AND PLANT, TO BE SOLD BY TENDER.—The mine is situated about eight miles from South Molton, and twenty miles from Barnstaple. The PLANT consists of a STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, pitwork, water-wheel, and crusher, and everything necessary for carrying on the mine. The mine embraces three copper lodes. The one on which operations have been conducted is a strong, large, masterly, and promising lode, from which hundreds of tons of ore have been raised. The mine is down 88 f

INEXPLOSIVE BLASTING POWDER

(Invented by G. A. NEUMEYER)

CANNOT EXPLODE WHEN EXPOSED TO AIR!

ALL INTERESTED IN COLLIERY, MINING, AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS are invited to TEST this NEW INEXPLOSIVE COMPOUND, which meets with great favour upon the Continent, as it has been in use for some time past.

Its powder combines STRENGTH with SAFETY to a degree never before known, and is more economical than ordinary blasting-powder:—

—Because it is cheaper in first cost.
—It is lighter than the blasting-powder now in use.

With same bulk (which is less weight) more effect is produced.
WIN H. NEWBY is now prepared to register orders for the above. Particulars, post free, on application to the offices, No. 39A, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

PRENTICE'S GUN COTTON

COMPRESSED CHARGES

FOR MINING AND QUARRYING.

The principle thus introduced, insures the most perfect attainment of the points essential for the safety and stability of the material, at the same time securing the highest effective power. A charge of any given size exerts six times the explosive force of gunpowder.

The enormous power confined in a short length at the bottom of a hole allows of a much greater amount of work being placed before each charge, saving considerably in the labour of drilling. Charges are made of every diameter required, the length varying with the diameter. Any number may be placed in a hole. Each charge is fully equal to a pound of powder.

PRICES.
Per case, containing 500 charges of any diameter 35s.
Per half case, containing 250 charges of any diameter 18s.
Per quarter case, containing 125 charges of any diameter 9s.

Terms.—cash.

MANUFACTURED BY

MAS PRENTICE AND CO., 82, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, WORKS, STOWMARKET.

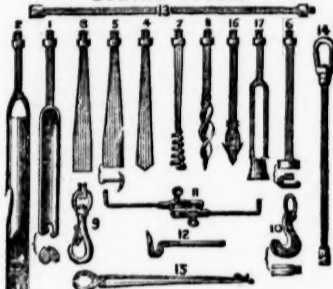
LONDON AGENT,—MR. THORNE.

OWENS AND CO. (LATE CLINTON AND OWENS),

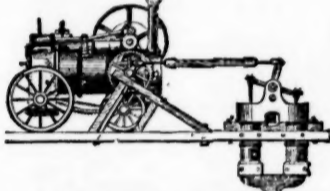
WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND, HORSE, WATER, OR STEAM POWER.

BORING TOOLS.

Boring Tools of every description, for Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells.



Portable Engines with Double Barrel, or other Pumps, on Hire or Purchase.

Information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., relating to the above, and to hydraulic machinery of all descriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting Tackle of superior construction—may be had on application.

HN AND EDWIN WRIGHT,

PATENTERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1770.)

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES,

From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.

RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, TARPULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

UNIVERSITY WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
UNIVERSITY WORKS, 6, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SOLE OFFICE, No. 2, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Swan Rope Works.**RNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,**

CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT AND ROUND HEMP AND IRON AND STEEL

ROPE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER

THAN THE BEST OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD

OF STRENGTH.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS UNDER MORGAN'S PATENT,
TATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

Some unprincipled manufacturers having made such close imitations of our Trade Mark as cannot fail to deceive the public, we have deemed it advisable to alter our Mark, as here shown. It will be observed that the alteration consists in the OMISSION of the words—"DEPOTS AT PARIS AND ROTTERDAM," and the ADDITION of the words—"MORGAN'S PATENT."

In all future orders, please specify "MORGAN'S PATENT," and address to TATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

ANALYSES OF COAL, CANNEL, MINERAL OILS, and all OIL PRODUCING MINERALS are UNDERTAKEN by

A. NORMAN TATE, F.A.S.L., &c.,
ANALYST AND CONSULTING CHEMIST, and CHEMICAL ENGINEER

(Author of "Petroleum and its Products," &c.),
MOLD, NORTH WALES.

and estimates for oil and chemical works prepared, and their erection superintended.

Assays of metals and their ores carefully conducted.

IDENTS WILL HAPPEN!

Everyone should, therefore, provide against them!

OF ANY KIND (riding, driving, hunting, shooting, fishing, &c.),

be secured by an Annual Payment of from £3 to £6 ss. to the

WAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established and Largest Company in the World insuring against

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Local Agents, or at any of the Railway Stations, to the

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Local Agents, or at any of the Railway Stations, to the

IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.

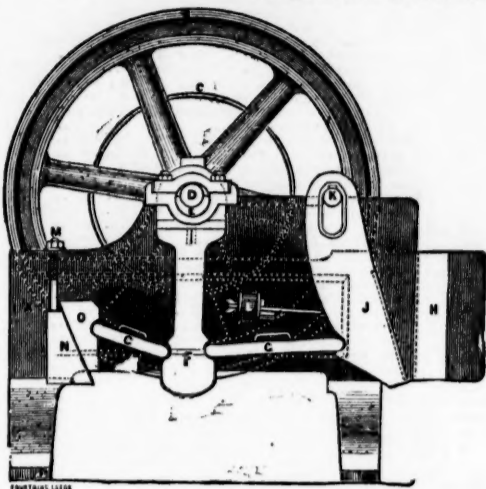
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.

For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Ecotn Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given us satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for a simple article, but now think it money well spent.

WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz.

WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.

Messrs. ORD and MADDISON,

Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.

JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered third machine for this estate.

SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,

MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,

ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE NEW PATENT INJECTOR,

FOR FEEDING BOILERS AND RAISING WATER FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

[SPECIFICATION.]

This injector is a steam-pump, constructed on a principle entirely new and of great simplicity. The crank-shaft and fly-wheel are of small size, and the slide-valve is worked inside the steam chest by means of a steel crank and friction roller, thus dispensing with eccentric, rod, and straps. All the working parts are made of steel, hardened and polished. The cylinder and pump are in one casting, and bored throughout the body of the pump as well as the stuffing-box. The pump-ram is of the best gun-metal, being cast in one piece with the piston and piston-rod, and fitted accurately to the bored body of the pump, thus ensuring a nearly perfect vacuum in pumping. The stuffing-box glands are also of gun-metal polished. The valves and boxes are of the best gun-metal, the valves being of the spherical description, the covers fitted with brass cages, and the joints faced metal to metal. The slide-valve is of hard bell-metal. The steam-chest, with cylinder end, is in one piece, and may be removed without disturbing either steam or exhaust pipes. The whole engine may be taken to pieces and put together under steam in fifteen minutes, without disturbing any pipes whatever.

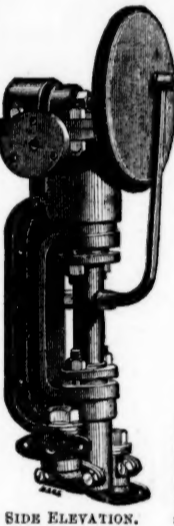
PRICES, DELIVERED IN LONDON:—

	Ram.	Stroke.	Approx. h.p.	Approx. gallons thrown per hour.				
Size.	in.	in.	boiler supplied.	At 100 rev.	150 rev.	200 rev. p. min.	Price.	
No. 4	1½	3	15	115	172	230	£10	10
5	1¾	3	22	180	270	360	12	12
6	2	4	30	240	360	480	14	14
7	2¼	4	40	345	517	690	17	0
8	2½	5	55	475	712	950	19	10
9	2¾	6	75	635	957	1270	22	10
10	3	8	110	920	1380	1840	25	10
11	3¼	8	120	1030	1545	2060	28	10
12	3½	8	130	1100	1665	2220	31	10

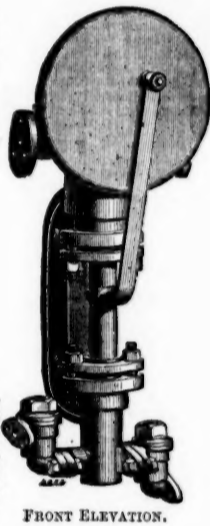
Terms: Nett Cash on Delivery.

All guaranteed to work efficiently, and any one failing to give entire satisfaction may be returned.

This injector will force water at or under a temperature of 212° Fahr. It will draw water 15 ft., or by using one size larger than required for forcing the quantity, it will draw from a depth of 30 ft. It will work with a pressure of steam of 15 lbs. per square inch; to work at a lower pressure the next larger size must be used, which is made with a reduced ram. This instrument will not become encrusted through forcing bad water, and it will force semi-fluids. Any unskilled labourer may work it, and after starting it requires no attention. The ordinary speed of working is 150 revolutions per minute, but higher speeds may be used without harm to the engine. Larger sizes, and special pumps for throwing water into tanks, or for use as fire-engines, can be made in a few days. A circular, with full explanation and comparisons, will be sent on application.



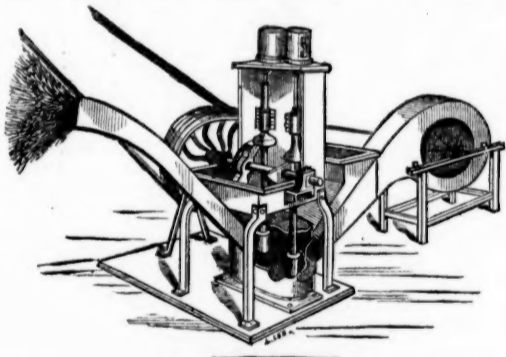
SIDE ELEVATION.



FRONT ELEVATION.

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80, CANNON STREET, E.C.; AND VAUXHALL IRONWORKS, LONDON, S.

CHILDS' PATENT**ATMOSPHERIC ORE STAMP AND QUARTZ CRUSHER.**

THIS is an IMPROVED STAMP, and will give as many blows per minute as an ordinary 10-stamp mill, and of far greater force, giving an effective blow of from 150 to 200 tons per minute, and will crush any known ore to an impalpable powder, saving every particle of the product for future operations,—a result not before obtained by any stamping process. Greater economy is combined than by any other known method. The patentee has erected a machine near his office, where he invites (by appointment) experienced and practical miners, engineers, chemists, metallurgists, and all others interested, to inspect its results. Every facility will be given for experiments upon different ores, and all other substances to be crushed.

For particulars, address—

A. B. CHILDS,

No. 481, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,

TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.

CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON

NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK

AXLES, SHAFTS and

FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL

BLISTER STEEL,

SPRING STEEL,

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Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon

Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD

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Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

CREASE'S NEW AND IMPROVED PATENT BORING

MACHINE.—In consequence of the various and IMPORTANT IM-

PROVEMENTS that an experience of several years has enabled the inventor

to introduce into these machines, he can with the most perfect confidence re-

commend them for their increased DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, and

SPEED to be attained by their adoption in DRIVING LEVELS or DRIFTS.

The inventor has made arrangements to supply them in any quantity, with

warranty. Orders executed according to their date of priority.

Address, EDWARD S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.

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BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED the PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION held in Paris, in 1865.

BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., OF TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

BASTIER'S CHAIN PUMP.—This patent pump is the MOST EFFICIENT in existence for LIFTING ANY QUANTITY of WATER from ANY DEPTH. One lifting from a depth of 170 ft. may be seen at work daily, on application to the

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Who SUPPLY PUMPS and LICENCES.

Communications to Mr. Bastier, the patentee, to be sent to the same address.

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Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

NERVOUS DEBILITY: ITS CAUSE AND CURE.—Before seeking aid from the so-called remedies without medicine, read this valuable work on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility. Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Back, Spasmodic, &c., with Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of two postage stamps. Letters of enquiry or details of case promptly answered.

Address, Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

DR. WATSON (of the Lock Hospital), F.R.S., Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the SELF-CURE OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Timidity, Incapacity for Exertion, &c., with means for perfect restoration. Sent free for two stamps by Dr. WATSON, No. 1, South-crescent, Bedford-square, London. Consultations daily from 11 till 3, and 6 till 8; Sundays, 10 till 1.

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WONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY, demonstrating the true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, Want of Energy, Premature Decline, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour, WITHOUT MEDICINE. Sent free on receipt of two stamps, by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., Berkeley House, South-crescent, Russell-square, London, W.C.

CONSULT DR. HAMMOND (of the Lock Hospital, &c.), No. 11, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, W.C., in all those ailments which tend to embitter and shorten life, and especially those termed peculiar and confidential. At home, Nine to Two, and Six to Eight; Sundays, Ten to Twelve. The "Self-Curative Guide" post free, two stamps.

N.B.—Cases of recent infection cured in two days.

CURE YOURSELF BY THE PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CURATIVE AND ELECTRIC BELT.—Sufferers from nervous debility, painful dreams, &c., can now cure themselves by the only guaranteed remedy in Europe, protected by Her Majesty's great seal. Free for one stamp by H. JAMES, Esq., Percy House, Bedford-square, London.

N.B.—Medicines and fees superseded.



BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
345	Alderley Edge, c., Weshire*	10 0 0.	—	—	£13 8.	0 5 0.	Jan. 1867
200	Botolphcl., c., St. Just	91 5 0.	—	—	48s 15s.	0 0.	May, 1866
10000	British Salt Company	10 0 0.	—	—	9 per cent.	—	Sept. 1866
4000	Brookwood, l.	1 11 0.	—	—	0 5 0.	0 2 6.	Sept. 1866
1000	Brodford, l., Cardigan*	12 0 0.	—	—	8 7 0.	0 6 0.	Aug. 1866
6400	Cashwell, c., Cumberland*	2 10 0.	—	—	0 1 6.	0 1 6.	Aug. 1866
916	Carroll, s-l, Newlyn	15 5 7.	11	9 11	13 15 0.	1 0 0.	Feb. 1866
1867	Corn Erdfn, l., Cardiganshire	7 10 0.	—	—	22 18 0.	1 0 0.	April 1867
128	Cwmystwith, l., Cardiganshire	60 0 0.	—	—	25 10 0.	4 0 0.	Feb. 1867
200	Dewent Mines, s-l, Durham	800 0 0.	—	—	167 10 0.	0 0.	Mar. 1867
1024	Devon Co. Consols, c., Tavistock.	1 0 0.	400	370 390	1054 0 0.	6 0 0.	Mar. 1867
358	Dolcoath, c., l., Camborne	128 17 6.	310	—	821 10 0.	3 0 0.	Feb. 1867
6144	East Cardaron, c., St. Cleer	2 14 6.	6½	6 6½	14 9 6.	0 2 0.	April 1867
300	East Darren, l., Cardiganshire	32 0 0.	—	—	140 10 0.	2 0 0.	Mar. 1867
128	East Pool, c., c. Pool, Illogan	24 5 0.	—	—	392 10 0.	2 10 0.	Mar. 1867
5000	East Rosewarne, c., l., Gwinnear	2 15 0.	1	—	0 10 6.	0 1 8.	Jan. 1866
1906	East Wheal Lovell, c., Lendron	3 0 0.	9½	8 8½	2 15 0.	0 7 6.	April 1867
2800	Edenfield, c., Isle of Man*	25 0 0.	—	—	70 0 0.	0 10 0.	Mar. 1867
5000	Frank Mills, l., Christow	3 18 6.	—	—	5 6 5.	0 5 0.	Mar. 1867
5000	Great Laxey, l., Isle of Man*	4 0 0.	19	17½ 18	6 5 0.	0 10 0.	Mar. 1867
5908	Great Wheal Vor, c., c., Helston	40 0 0.	20½	11 19	11 5 6.	0 7 6.	Mar. 1867
1024	Hemdsfoot, l., near Liskeard	8 10 0.	34	32 34	40 10 0.	1 10 0.	Feb. 1867
6000	Hingston Down, c., l.	5 10 6.	—	—	0 10 0.	0 5 0.	April, 1866
400	Lisburne, l., Cardiganshire	18 15 0.	—	—	489 10 0.	3 0 0.	Mar. 1867
9000	Marke Valley, c., Cardaron	4 16 6.	4½	4½ 4½	3 14 0.	0 30.	April 1867
1000	Marine Battery, l., Cardigan	0 0 0.	—	—	0 13 0.	0 3 0.	Mar. 1866
1800	Mina Mining Co. l., Wrexham*	25 0 0.	160	150 160	208 15 0.	2 0 0.	Feb. 1867
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c., l., c.	7 0 0.	—	17	0 5 0.	0 5 0.	Jan. 1867
40000	Mwyndy Iron Ore*	3 5 0.	—	—	0 6 6.	0 2 6.	Mar. 1866
—	New Merrybert and Middleton*	3 10 0.	—	—	5 per cent.	—	Nov. 1866
200	Parys Mines, c., Anglesey*	50 0 0.	—	—	137 10 0.	5 0 0.	Jan. 1866
6000	Prosper United, c., c. St. Hilary	8 14 0.	3½	3 3½	0 5 0.	0 5 0.	Feb. 1867
1120	Providence, l., Uxyl Lelant	10 6 7.	33	29 31	82 7 6.	0 10 0.	Feb. 1867
1000	St. David's, c., St. Cleer	1 0.	310	310 320	550 10 0.	6 0 0.	Mar. 1867
6000	South Darren	6 6 0.	—	—	16 6 0.	2 6.	June, 1866
6000	Tincroft, c., c. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0.	15½	12½ 13	18 11	0 6 0.	Mar. 1867
3000	W. Chiverton, l., Perranzabuloe.	10 0 0.	70	71 73	17 7 6.	2 0 0.	Feb. 1867
400	West Wheal Seton, c., Camborne.	47 10 0.	140	135 140	467 0 0.	2 10 0.	Feb. 1867
512	Wheal Bassett, c., Illogan	5 2 6.	70	62½ 65	622 0 0.	1 0 0.	Oct. 1866
1024	Wheal Friendship, c., Tavistock	20 0 0.	—	—	300 10 0.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1866
4295	Wheal Kitty, l., St. Agnes	5 4 6.	2½	2½ 2½	3 1 0.	0 2 0.	Feb. 1867
1000	Wheal Mary, c., c., Penryn	8 0 0.	6	13 14	61 0 0.	0 12 6.	Mar. 1867
2000	Wheal Rose, c., Scroirier	—	—	—	0 0 0.	0 0 0.	Feb. 1866
396	Wheal Seton, c., c., Camborne	58 10 0.	107½	100 105	241 15 0.	0 10 0.	April 1867
1040	Wheal Trelawny, s-l, Liskeard.	5 17 0.	—	—	54 10 6.	0 5 0.	Mar. 1867
7000	Wicklow, c., c., Wicklow	2 10 0.	24	—	45 15 0.	0 18 0.	Oct. 1867

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

5600	Don Pedro Copper Mining†	7	0	0	7½	6¼	7½	2	12	6	0	10	0	April, 1866
10000	Don Pedro Copper Mining†	0	14	0	218	184	218	0	2	9	0	2	6	Mar. 1867
25000	Fortuna, Spain†	2	0	0	—	—	2½	1	5	4	0	2	6	Oct. 1867
20000	English and Australian, &	2	10	0	—	—	3	1	5	4	0	2	6	Feb. 1867
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia†	20	0	0	—	—	18	22	0	0	0	0	0	Aug. 1866
10000	Gomesa, I,* (£500 £5 pd., 5000 £4 pd.)	—	0	0	—	—	—	7	1	7	per cent.	per annum.		
15000	Linares, E. Spain†	3	0	0	—	—	—	11	6	4	0	5	0	Jan. 1865
20000	Pestarena, G†	2	0	0	1¼	1½	2	0	2	6	0	2	6	Mar. 1867
20000	Fanuellico, C†	2	0	0	—	—	—	10	per cent.	—	—	—	—	Yearly.
20000	Conteclau, C†	20	0	0	2½	7½	8¼	4	8	2	1	3	6	Dec. 1866
100000	Port Phillip, G, Chines†	1	0	0	—	—	—	0	16	0	0	1	0	Jan. 1867
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co.†	1	0	0	—	—	—	7½	per cent.	—	—	—	—	
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil†	15	0	0	56	54	56	72	15	0	4	0	0	Dec. 1866
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	9	0	0	1	0	Jan. 1866
40000	West Canada Mining Company†	1	0	0	—	—	—	0	19	6	0	2	6	May, 1865

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Coll.
35000	Alamillos, l. Spain*	2 00 00	1½	¾ 1½	..Fully pd.
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, g+t	0 10 00	¾	¾ ¾	..Nov. 1866
10000	Atten and Quanaenun United, c+t	4 10 00	—	—	..
10000	Australian, c South Australia†	7 7 6	—	—	..
40000	Brittany Silver-Lead Mines, France [15750 lss. pd.]	5 0 00	—	—	..
2464	Burra Burra, c South Australia†	1 50 00	—	—	..
25000	Capula, s. Mexico†	12 10 00	—	—	..Aug. 1866
30000	Chontales, c, s. Nicaragua†	3 7 6	2¼	7½ 7½	..Feb. 1867
12000	Cobre Copper Company, c, Cuba†	40 10 00	—	—	..
10000	Copapo Mining Company, Chili†	16 10 00	—	—	..
10000	Copapo Smelting, Chili*	10 0 00	—	—	..April, 1866
2000	Copper Miners' Co. of South Australia* [150 £100 pd.]	150 £70 pd.]	—	—	..Nov. 1866
25000	East of Reg. g. Brazil†	2 15 00	—	—	..June, 1866
21500	East Indian Coal, Calcutta	10 0 00	—	—	..
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company*	5 0 00	—	—	..Nov. 1866
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company*	5 0 00	—	—	..Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, g. New Granada†	112 6	—	2s. 4s.	..Dec. 1866
80000	Great Northern, c. South Australia†	11 16	—	—	..Sept. 1862
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, c., New Zealand	5 0 00	—	—	..Fully pd.
68000	Kaputana Mining Co., Australia†	1 0 00	—	—	..
2000	Lusitanian (Portugal)†	3 0 00	—	—	..
33000	Marquitta	0 12 6	—	—	..Jan. 1867
12500	Nerbudha Coal and Iron† [6000 £5 pd., 6500 £4 pd.]	2 15 00	5	4 6	..Aug. 1865
50000	Nova Scotia Land and Gold*	115 00	—	—	..Sept. 1865
15000	Otea, c. New Zealand* [5000 fully paid]	110 00	—	—	..April, 1866
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral†	100 00	38	35 38	..Stock.
51000	New Quebrada, c. Venezuela†	3 10 00	—	—	..
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, l. [6000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.]	—	—	—	..May, 1866
50000	Rosa Grande, g. Brazil	0 10 00	—	—	..Mar. 1867
15000	San Pedro del Rio, s. Mexico*	4 0 00	—	—	..Sept. 1866
10000	San Roque, l. Spain	5 0 00	—	—	..Fully pd.
1000	Schlossberg Colliery*	10 0 00	—	—	..
43174	United Mexican, s. Mexico†	28 50 00	2½	2 2½	..
10000	Vancouver, c+t	6 00 00	3	2 3	..
30000	Val Antigori, g+t	0 17 6	—	—	..Jan. 1866
6000	Val Salsam, s. c. l+t	6 10 00	—	—	..Jan. 1867
8000	Valgodemard Mining Company*	20 00 00	—	—	..Fully pd.
50000	Valanzasca, g. Italy†	0 17 6	—	—	..July, 1866
50000	Vicor Emanuel, c. Italy*	1 0 00	—	—	..Fully pd.
20000	Washoe, g†	5 0 00	—	—	..Fully pd.
80000	Worthing, c. South Australia†	1 0 00	¾	¾ ¾	..Fully pd.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 00	—	—	..Fully pd.
45000	Yudanananuta, c. S. A.†	3 00 00	1	¾ 1	..Fully pd.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Banks.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Last Pr.</i>	<i>Bus. done.</i>	
40000	Alliance*†	25	0 0	16	14 16 ..
40000	Australasian Mort. Land and Finance†	5	0 0	5½	43½ 5½ ..
30000	Australasian†	40	0 0	64	61 63 ..
10000	Bank of Egypt†	25	0 0	37	36 ..
50000	Bank of New Zealand†	10	0 0	19	18 19 ..
25000	Bank of Otago*†	10	0 0	6½	6½ 6½ ..
20000	Bank of Victoria, Australiat	25	0 0	39	37 39 ..
20000	British North American†	50	0 0	51	49 51 ..
8515	Canada Company†	32	10 0	71	69 71 ..
5000	Canadian Loan and Investment*†	2	10 0	—	— ..
45000	Chartered Bank India, Australiat	1	0 0	—	15 16 ..
30000	Chartered Merc. of India, London and China†	25	0 0	33	30 32 ..
50000	City†	10	0 0	13	11½ 12½ ..
20000	Colonial†	25	0 0	37	35 37 ..
40000	Company of African Merchants.*†	3	0 0	3	2½ 3½ ..
150000	Consolidated Bank*†	4	0 0	4½	4½ 4½ ..
5000	ditto New*†	3	0 0	3½	4½ 4½ ..
200000	Credit Rencler and Mobilier of England*†	9	0 0	2½	2½ 2½ ..
20000	East London*†	5	0 0	2½	2½ 2½ ..
30000	English, Scottish, & Aust., Chart.†	20	0 0	17	— ..
20000	English and Swedish*†	25	0 0	15½	10 12 ..
20000	Imperial Bank*†	20	0 0	22	20 21 ..
202500	Imperial Ottoman†	10	0 0	8½	7½ 8 ..
150000	International Financial Society*†	5	0 0	2½	2½ 2½ ..
30000	International Land Credit*†	6	0 0	4	— ..
50000	London Chartered Bank of Australiat	20	0 0	23	22 23 ..
75500	London and County†	25	0 0	27	26 27 ..
40000	London Financial Association*†	25	0 0	7	1 3 ..
72000	London Joint-Stock†	15	0 0	42	40 42 ..
5000	London and River Plate*†	40	0 0	45	42 44 ..
25000	ditto ditto New, issued at 1½ prem.*†	10	0 0	11½	10 11 ..
10000	ditto ditto New*†	10	0 0	11½	10 11 ..
10000	London and South-Western*	20	0 0	19	18 19 ..
50000	London and Venezuela†	12	0 0	—	— ..
50000	London and Westminster†	20	0 0	94	92 94 ..
50000	Mercantile and Exchange*†	12	0 0	4½	— ..
10000	Merchant*†	25	0 0	16½	15½ 16½ ..
5000	ditto New*†	20	0 0	11	— ..
17150	Metropolitan and Provincial*†	20	0 0	8½	7 8 ..
20000	Midland*†	20	0 0	—	18½ 19 ..
20000	National of Australiat	4	0 0	6	5 6 ..
20000	National of Liverpool*†	15	0 0	14½	12 14 ..
10000	National Provincial of England†	42	0 0	24	— ..
55000	ditto ditto 2d and 3d Issue†	12	0 0	29½	— ..
40000	National†	30	0 0	65	62 64 ..
50000	New South Wales†	20	0 0	46	45 46 ..
60000	Oriental Bank Corporation†	25	0 0	42	40 41 ..
25000	Provincial Banking Corporation*†	10	0 0	4	2 4 ..
20000	Provincial of Ireland†	25	0 0	58	53 55 ..
10000	ditto ditto New*†	25	0 0	48	46 47 ..
40000	Union of Australiat	25	0 0	48	46 47 ..
10000	Union of Ireland*†	22	0 0	13	12 14 ..
80000	Union of London†	15	0 0	44	41 42 ..

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Phares.	Names.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. doms.	Last call.
3000	Ballaicorkish, I. of Man, t., *	2 0 0.	—	—	Jan. 1867
3000	Bedford Unit., c, Tavistock.	2 6 8.	1 ½.	—	—
3200	Redol Aur. t, Hollywell.	7 0 0.	—	—	Nov. 1866
500	Billins, t, Flint.	30 0 0.	—	—	Fully pd.
1248	Boscawell, t, c, St. Just.	7 6 0.	—	—	Dec. 1866
5000	Bottle Hill, t, Plympton.	1 14 6.	—	—	June, 1866
200	Brynford Hall, t, Flint.	28 0 0.	18	12 13	Jan. 1866
500	Bryn Gwilog, t, Flint.	2 6 0.	18	17 18	June, 1864
1200	Bryn Gwyn, t, Mold.*	9 0 0.	—	—	—
1000	Budnick Consols, c, t.	—	—	—	—
30000	Calbeck Fells, t, Cumber.*	1 10 0.	7 ½.	—	Dec. 1866
1000	Camborne Consols, c.	18 10 0.	—	—	Feb. 1864
4600	Camborne Vn. & Wh. Frn., c.	11 12 1.	—	—	Mar. 1867
11000	Capa Cornwall, t, c. [8000 £2 10s. pd.]	210s. pd.]	3000 10s. pd.]	—	Oct. 1866
914	Caradon Cons., c, St. Cleer	3 6 1.	—	—	Feb. 1867
5000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan.*	25 0 0.	18	12 13	Nov. 1866
6000	Carn Camborne, t, c, Carnarvonshire.	2 6 0.	—	—	Jan. 1867
5000	Carnarvonshire, t, c.	4 0 0.	—	—	Fully pd.
4005	Cardigan Cons., t. [1000 £5 pd., 3005 £2 8s. pd.]	—	—	—	April, 1866
600	Cardiganshire, t.	17 10 0.	—	—	Sept. 1866
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2 ½ pd., 16800 £1 ½ pd.]	—	—	—	Mar. 1865
2500	Cefn Cilcein, t, Flint.*	2 18 0.	—	—	Aug. 1866
2500	Central Minera, t.	3 12 6.	—	—	Nov. 1866
16000	Central Smallbeck t.	1 0 0.	—	—	Fully pd.
3000	Chiverton, t, Ferrans.	9 0 0.	—	—	Feb. 1867
3000	Chiverton, t, c, St. Cleer.	6 3 6.	5 ½.	5 ½.	Feb. 1867
2000	Chiverton Wheal Hope, t.	—	—	—	—
4000	Clara, t, Llywernog.	2 6 0.	—	—	—
2880	Clifford Amalg., c, Gwen. t.	32 0 0.	6 ½.	5 ½.	—
256	Conduwcor, c, t, Camborne.	76 10 0.	17	15 17	—
50000	Connorree, c, s, d, Wicklow.*	1 0 0.	—	—	Fully pd.
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan.*	19 14 9.	11	0 10	July, 1866
1024	Copper Hill, c, Redruth.	12 10 0.	—	—	June, 1866
6885	Cornish Clay and Tin.	1 0 0.	—	—	Fully pd.
255	Cradock Cons., c, St. Cleer.	12 19 0.	—	—	Mar. 1867
861	Cran, c, Camborne.	33 9 0.	—	—	Dec. 1866
13000	Crelake, c, Tavistock.	3 8 6.	—	—	July, 1866
6000	Cuddra, t, St. Austell.	5 0 0.	—	—	Oct. 1866
35000	Dale, t, North Stafford.	1 0 0.	—	—	Fully pd.
5000	Devon Great Marla.*	7 0 0.	—	—	May, 1866
4000	Devon Wheal Frances, c.	1 6 9.	—	—	Mar. 1867
12800	Drake Walls, t, Calstock.*	2 5 0.	—	—	Dec. 1866
666	Ding Dong, t, Guisvut.	40 14 6.	—	—	June, 1866
20000	Dilwyrnog, s.	—	—	—	June, 1866
25000	Dundalk t, c, St. Austell.	0 15 0.	—	—	Feb. 1866
3000	Dyffrynwg, t, Wales.	13 7 0.	—	—	July, 1866
740	Eaglebrook, t.	19 15 0.	—	—	July, 1866
512	East Baset, c, Redruth.	29 10 0.	20	17 19	—
1000	East Baset and Grylls, t.	3 5 0.	—	—	July, 1866
6000	E. Bottle Hill, t, Plympton	0 8 6.	½.	¾ ½.	Dec. 1866
4096	East Brookwood, Holne.	2 8 8.	—	—	July, 1866
6000	E. Carn Brea, c, Redruth.	3 15 0.	2 ½.	2 ¾ 2 ½.	Mar. 1867
6000	East Chiverton, t, Ferrans.	3 6 6.	3	2 ½ 2 ½.	Feb. 1867
6000	E. Gwennap, c, t, Camborne.	9 4 6.	—	—	Mar. 1867
6000	East Laxey, t, Isle of Man.*	2 10 0.	—	—	Dec. 1865
1000	East Moor, s.	0 5 0.	—	—	Aug. 1866
3986	E. Providence, t, Uny Lel.	5 1 9.	—	—	Feb. 1867
6000	East Snaefell, t, I. of Man.*	2 0 0.	—	—	Dec. 1864
5610	East Seton, c, Camborne.	—	—	—	Oct. 1865
9000	E. St. Just, s. [6000 £3 10s. pd., 3000 £1 10s. pd.]	—	—	—	Nov. 1866
256	East Tolgus, c, Redruth.	96 0 0.	—	—	April, 1866
1190	Wh. Aur. t, Camborne.	17 0 0.	—	—	Jan. 1865
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavistock.	11 16 6.	3	2 ½ 3	Jan. 1867
6000	Fortescue Consols, c.	0 12 6.	—	—	—
940	Fowey Con., c, Tywardreath.	5 4 6.	—	—	Feb. 1867
6000	Furze Hill Wood Con. Buckl.	1 16 0.	—	—	Feb. 1866
10000	Furston, c. [5000 £1 10s. pd.]	4 0 0.	—	—	Mar. 1865
4096	Garlidun, t, t, Wendron	5 7 7.	—	—	Feb. 1866
4000	Gawton, c, Tavistock	3 5 6.	3	2 ½ 3	Feb. 1866
4000	Gen. Min. Co. for Ireland, c.	—	—	—	—
40000	Glasgow Camborne, t, c. [1000 £1 pd., 10000 10. pd.]	—	—	—	Sept. 1866
6144	Gonomena, c, St. Cleer.	5 18 0.	—	—	Feb. 1867
6000	Gothic, s, t, Cardigan.*	2 10 0.	—	—	Fully pd.
486	Gramble and St. Aubyn.	71 0 0.	4 ½.	4 ¼.	Mar. 1867
4096	Great Caradon, c, St. Ive.	3 13 0.	—	—	Feb. 1867
3000	Gt. East Lovell, t, Helston	2 1 0.	—	—	Nov. 1866
5000	Great Mona, t, Isle of Man.*	3 10 0.	—	—	June, 1866
5000	Great North Downs, c.	6 13 0.	4 ½.	3 ½ 4	Feb. 1867
12000	Gt. No. Laxey (Isle of Man)*	—	—	—	—
4800	Great Redruth, t, c.	1 19 0.	3 ½.	1 ½ 1 ½.	Jan. 1867
6000	Great Redruth, t, c.	1 19 0.	3 ½.	3 ½.	Jan. 1867
6000	Gt. So. Tolgus, c, Redruth.	19 16 0.	¾.	½ ¾.	Aug. 1866
1313	Great Wheel Badden, t.	7 17 6.	—	—	June, 1863
1798	Gt. Wh. Fortune, t, Breage	27 14 6.	—	—	Mar. 1867
119	Great Work, t, Germoe.	100 0 0.	—	—	—
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), t, c.	4 19 0.	—	—	April 1867
6068	Gwydyr Park, t, Llanrwst.	13 10 0.	—	—	Nov. 1866
6000	Hallenbeck, c, Kenwyn.	23 13 0.	—	—	Nov. 1866
6000	Harwood, t, Durham.	0 0 0.	¾.	½ ¾.	Sept. 1864
5000	Heath, c, Carnarvon.	4 15 0.	—	—	Mar. 1866
205	Injereck and Garrahan.	1 0 0.	—	—	—
6000	Illogan, t, c.	0 19 6.	—	—	June, 1866
6000	Lady Bertha, c, Tavistock.	4 1 0.	—	—	Jan. 1866
3000	Leawood, c, t, Lydford	3 3 6.	—	—	June, 1866
1019	Leeds and St. Aubyn, t, c.	19 13 4.	—	—	Mar. 1866
160	Levant, c, t, St. Just.	10 8 1.	—	—	June, 1866
6000	Levant United, St. Just.	0 10 0.	—	—	—
124	Lovell Consols, t.	—	3 ½.	3 ¾.	—
3000	Luce, s, Saffn.	20 0 0.	—	—	Jan. 1866
6000	Maudlin, t, t, Westward.	4 7 0.	—	—	May, 1865
5000	Merilyn, t, Flint.	3 15 6.	—	—	Jan. 1866
640	Mount Pleasant, t, Mold.	4 0 0.	—	—	—
1024	Nangles, t, c, Kea.	27 5 0.	—	—	Feb. 1867
250	Nanty Mines, t, Montgom.	30 0 0.	—	—	Aug. 1866
12800	Newberry Hearsh* [6400 £1 pd., 6400 2s. pd.]	—	—	—	—
5000	New Birch Tor & Vifor, t.	1 6 6.	—	—	Feb. 1867
6000	New Clifford, c, Gwennap.	—	—	—	Sept. 1866
2400	New Cornhill [1200 £1 pd., 1200 15s. pd.]	—	—	—	Nov. 1866
6400	New Crow Hill, t, St. Stephen	3 2 0.	—	—	Nov. 1866
6514	New E. Russell, c, Tavistock.	0 11 6.	¾.	½ ¾.	April, 1867
400	New Hendra, t, c, Breage.	14 11 0.	—	—	Mar. 1866
6400	New Pembroke, t, c.	1 2 6.	—	—	Mar. 1867
6000	New Tamar, s, t.	0 7 6.	—	—	Dec. 1866
5755	New Treleigh, c, Redruth.	4 8 0.	—	—	May, 1866
960	New Trevenen, t, Wendron	8 14 0.	—	—	May, 1866
6000	New Wheal Lovell, t.	11 9 0.	—	—	Nov. 1867
5000	New Wh. Seton, c, Camb.	53 10 0.	—	—	Dec. 1866
2000	New Wheal Tarn, c, t.	10 0 0.	—	—	July, 1866
16000	New Devon, s, c.	0 16 0.	—	—	July, 1866
5000	No. Dolcoath, c, Camborne.	4 3 0.	—	—	Mar. 1867
3457	North Downs, c, Redruth.	4 8 10.	¾.	—	Jan. 1867
1361	No. Grambler, c, Redruth.	6 19 0.	—	—	Dec. 1866
16000	N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., 8000 8s. 6d. pd.]	—	—	—	July, 1865
6000	North Jane, t, s, t, Kenwyn.	3 1 6.	1	—	Mar. 1867
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just	10 12 0.	—	—	Feb. 1867
6000	Nth. Minera, t, Wrexham.	—	—	—	Fully pd.
4000	Phennic, t, c, St. Austell.	4 0 0.	—	—	May, 1864
3933	North Pool, c, Illogan.	5 16 0.	4	3 4	Mar. 1867
1024	North Retailack Mine, t.	2 0 0.	2 ½.	—	Feb. 1867
695	No. Roseker, c, Camborne.	60 8 0.	8	7 8	Mar. 1867
2000	No. Treskerby, t, Newlyn.	6 0 0.	—	—	July, 1866
5836	No. Shepherds, c, St. Agnes	1 9 0.	2 ½.	1 ¾ 1 ¾.	—
6000	North Wheal Baset, c, St. H.	5 0 0.	—	—	April, 1866
5610	North Wheal Crofty, c.	3 11 8.	5 ¾.	4 ¾ 4 ¾.	July, 1866
1000	North Wh. Chiverton, t.	4 1 0.	4 ½.	—	Mar. 1867
12248	North Wh. Crofty, t, Spiny	4 8 11.	—	—	Mar. 1867
6100	Okel Tor, c, Calstock.	2 7 4.	1 ¾.	1 1 ¾.	Aug. 1866
8000	Old Gunnislake, c, Calstock	2 15 0.	—	—	Mar. 1867
6400	Par Consols, c, St. Blazey.	2 7 0.	—	—	Mar. 1867
8465	Pedn-an-drea, t, Redruth.	5 16 6.	—	—	Dec. 1866
5000	Pendean Consols, c, St. Just	5 19 0.	—	—	Feb. 1867
3240	Penhale Wheal Vor, t, c.	3 2 0.	—	—	Jan. 1867
3600	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 2 0.	8	2 8	May, 1866
15000	Penhale and Penryn, s, t.	3 10 0.	—	—	Oct. 1866
6000	Penarth, c, t, Merioneth.	2 7 0.	—	—	Feb. 1865
1772	Pilberro, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0.	—	—	Fully pd.
512	Pilbrenn, t, St. Agnes	8 0 0.	—	—	Aug. 1860
10000	Prince Arthur Consols, t.	2 0 0.	—	—	Fully pd.
12800	Prince of Wales, t, Calstock	0 12 6.	558	558 578	Feb. 1867
12000	Redmoor, c, t, Callington.	1 11 6.	—	—	Feb. 1867
6000	Reinnie Laxey, t, I. of Man.*	4 0 0.	—	—	Feb. 1867
1024	Rosa and Chiverton Un.	5 0 0.	6	5 ¾ 6 ¾.	Nov. 1866
3000	Rosewarne Consols, c, t, P.	5 2 6.	—	—	—
3973	Rosewarne Consols, c, t.	5 2 6.	—	—	Feb. 1866
5915	Rosewall Hill & Ransom, c.	2 0 0.	2	1 ¾ 2	Aug. 1866
3648	Rosewarne Un., c, t.	4 0 4.	—	—	July, 1866
2000	Snaefell, t, Isle of Man.*	1 0 0.	—	—	Fully pd.
400	Silver Brook, s, t, Carnar.	10 0 0.	—	—	July, 1866
4096	Sitney Wheal Metal, t.	4 5 6.	—	—	Oct. 1866
12000	Sortridge Cons., c, Tavist.	14 6.	—	—	Oct. 1866
532	South Basset, c, Gwennap.	24 17 0.	5 ½.	5 ¾.	Feb. 1867
1000	South Callington, t.	5 17 0.	2 ½.	2 ¾.	Jan. 1867
3000	So. Chiverton, s, t, Perran.	5 15 0.	—	—	June, 1906
1024	South Devon, t, c.	3 0 0.	—	2 ½ 3	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

60000	Anglo-American Telegr.†	10	0	0	173	17	173
20000	Anglo-Mexican Mint†	10	0	0	17	16	17
600000	Atlantic Telegraph†	100	0	0	41	40	41
20000	Australian Agricultural†	20	10	0	19	17	19
47000	London Waterworks†	10	0	0	134	11	12
25000	Bolckow, Vaughan†	22	10	0	—	—	—
6000	British American Land†	44	0	25	20	25	25
534780	Brit. & Irish Mag. Telegr.†	100	0	34	91	94	94
50000	British Shipowners†	7	10	0	4	—	—
25000	Ceylon Company†	10	0	10	—	84	84
12000	ditto A shares†	5	0	—	—	34	34
27000	China, Ship & Lab. Coal†	11	0	0	—	—	—
30000	City Discount†	10	0	2	14	14	14
20000	City London Real†	8	0	—	—	54	54
35000	City of Moscow Gas†	25	0	17	18	17	17
20000	City Offices†	20	0	—	—	—	—
50000	Commercial Uni. (Insur.)†	5	0	—	—	34	34
42000	Copper Miners of Eng.†	2000	25	0	100	100	100
10000	Cred. Fone. of Mauritius†	10	0	7	—	8	7
1092225	Crystal Palace†	100	0	—	—	24	24
10000	ditto preference†	100	0	104	100	104	104
277000	ditto 6 per cent. p.d. int.†	100	0	278	105	108	108
7500	Darjeeling†	14	0	0	—	—	—
20000	E. Indian Land, Credit†	10	0	—	—	2	2
50000	E. India Irriga. & Canal†	16	10	13	18	18	18
80000	Ebbw Vale Iron Co.†	25	0	10	84	84	84
118313	Egyptian Com. & Tradg.†	7	0	—	—	34	34
873975	Electric Telegraph†	100	0	134	134	134	134
10000	English and F. Credit†	7	10	—	—	84	84
10000	English & Scot. Marine†	5	0	—	—	—	—
25000	Fairbairn Engineering†	5	0	5	84	84	84
30000	Fore-street Warehouse†	12	0	134	124	124	124
200000	General Credit and Disc.†	7	10	4	4	4	4
20000	General Strm. Navigation†	14	0	28	26	26	26
4000	Hollybush Coal and Coke†	5	0	—	—	—	—
10000	Hong Kong and Canal. Assur.†	5	0	14	14	14	14
100000	Fudson's Bay†	20	0	164	164	164	164
80000	Im. Land Co. Marcellais†	10	0	—	—	—	—
50000	Indian Carrying†	1	15	0	1	—	—
150000	International Financial†	5	0	—	—	24	24
80000	Italian Land†	5	0	24	34	34	34
4000	London African Tradg.†	10	0	5	—	13	13
20000	Land Securities†	5	0	—	—	—	—
10000	London and Canada†	5	0	—	—	—	—
50000	London County & Build.†	2	0	14	—	—	—
12000	London Dist. Telegraph†	5	0	14	1	1	1
148252	London Gen. Omnibus†	4	0	24	24	24	24
5000	London and Glas. Engi.†	25	0	6	—	—	—
64500	London & Prov. Marine†	2	0	2	14	14	14
10000	Marine Investment†	5	0	5	—	—	—
12500	Mauritius Land, Cred. & Int.†	5	0	14	—	—	—
20000	Mediterranean†	10	0	24	14	14	14
10000	Merchant Shipping†	25	0	13	13	13	13
500000	Millwall Freehold Land†	100	0	35	30	30	30
40000	Millwall Ironworks†	7	10	0	—	—	—
30000	Mineral Rights Assoc.†	1	0	—	—	—	—
22500	Natal Land and Col.†	5	0	1	—	—	—
120000	National Discount†	5	0	134	114	114	114
40000	New, land, and p.m.†	5	0	—	—	64	64
20000	National Prov. Marine†	10	0	—	—	—	—
20000	National Steam Naviga.†	30	0	14	14	14	14
20000	New Zealand Loan, & c.†	2	10	34	2	2	2
20000	New Zealand Trust, & c.†	5	0	5	84	84	84
40000	N. British & Merc. Insur.†	6	50	16	14	14	14
30000	Oriental Gas†	5	0	5	84	84	84
30000	ditto New†	1	0	14	14	14	14
20000	Otago and South Isl.†	5	0	14	14	14	14
20000	Peninsular and Oriental†	50	0	66	66	66	66
20000	ditto ditto New†	50	0	66	66	66	66
10000	Rhymney Iron†	50	0	26	33	33	33
10000	ditto New†	50	0	8	64	64	64
15000	Royal Mail Steam†	60	0	109	120	120	120
300000	Scottish Austral. Inves.†	10	0	125	100	100	100
14200	South Australian Land†	25	0	85	85	85	85
280000	Submarine Telegraph†	10	0	70	—	—	—
10000	ditto Script†	1	0	7	7	7	7
1000000	Thames & Mersey Marine†	2	0	6	4	4	4
30000	Uni. Kingdom Telegraph†	5	0	24	14	14	14
20000	ditto 10 per cent. pref.†	5	0	5	—	—	—

b. blende; *cl.* coal; *c.* copper; *g.* gold; *l.* lead; *s.* silver; *sl.*, slate; *s-l*, silver-lead; *t*, tin; *z*, zinc.

* * Companies marked thus * have been incorporated with Limited Liability; those marked † have been admitted on the same terms; those marked ‡ have paid Dividends.

* * Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon those who have the power to aid us, by forwarding corrections or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded will meet with ready attention.

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